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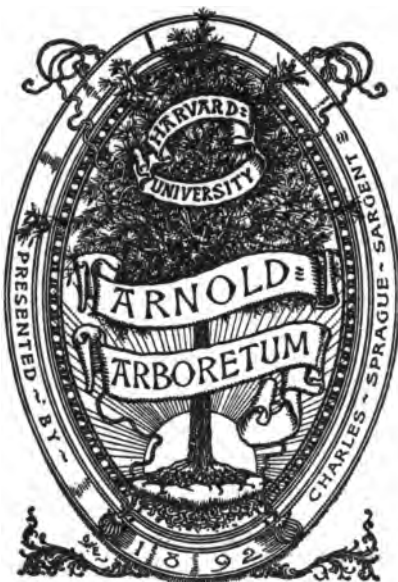
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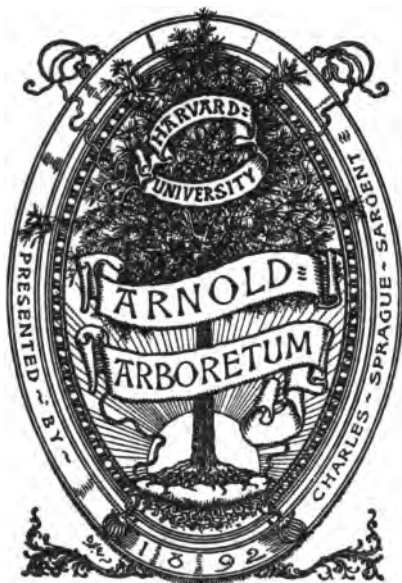
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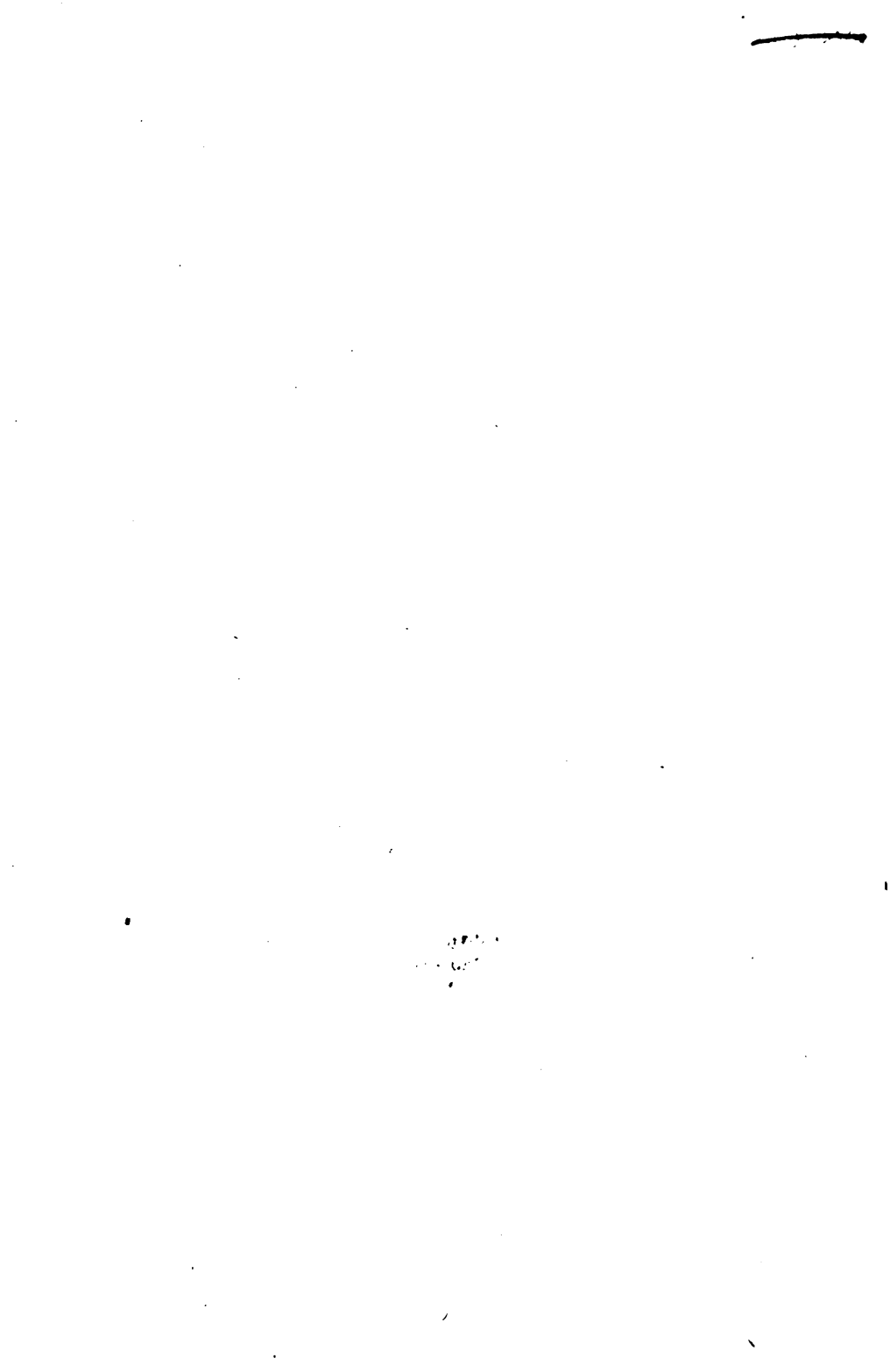
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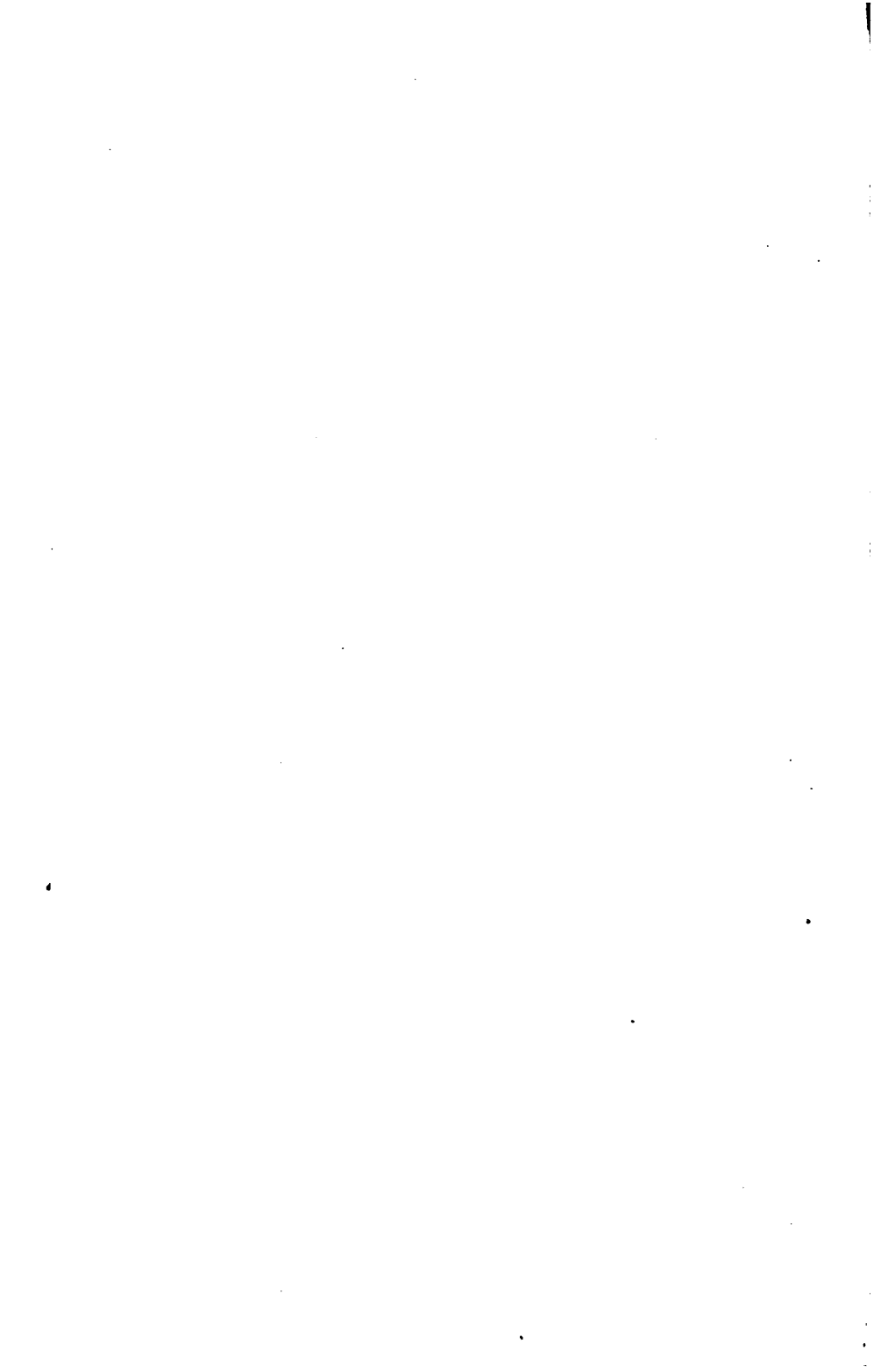
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07

EXHIBITS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COURT.



COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

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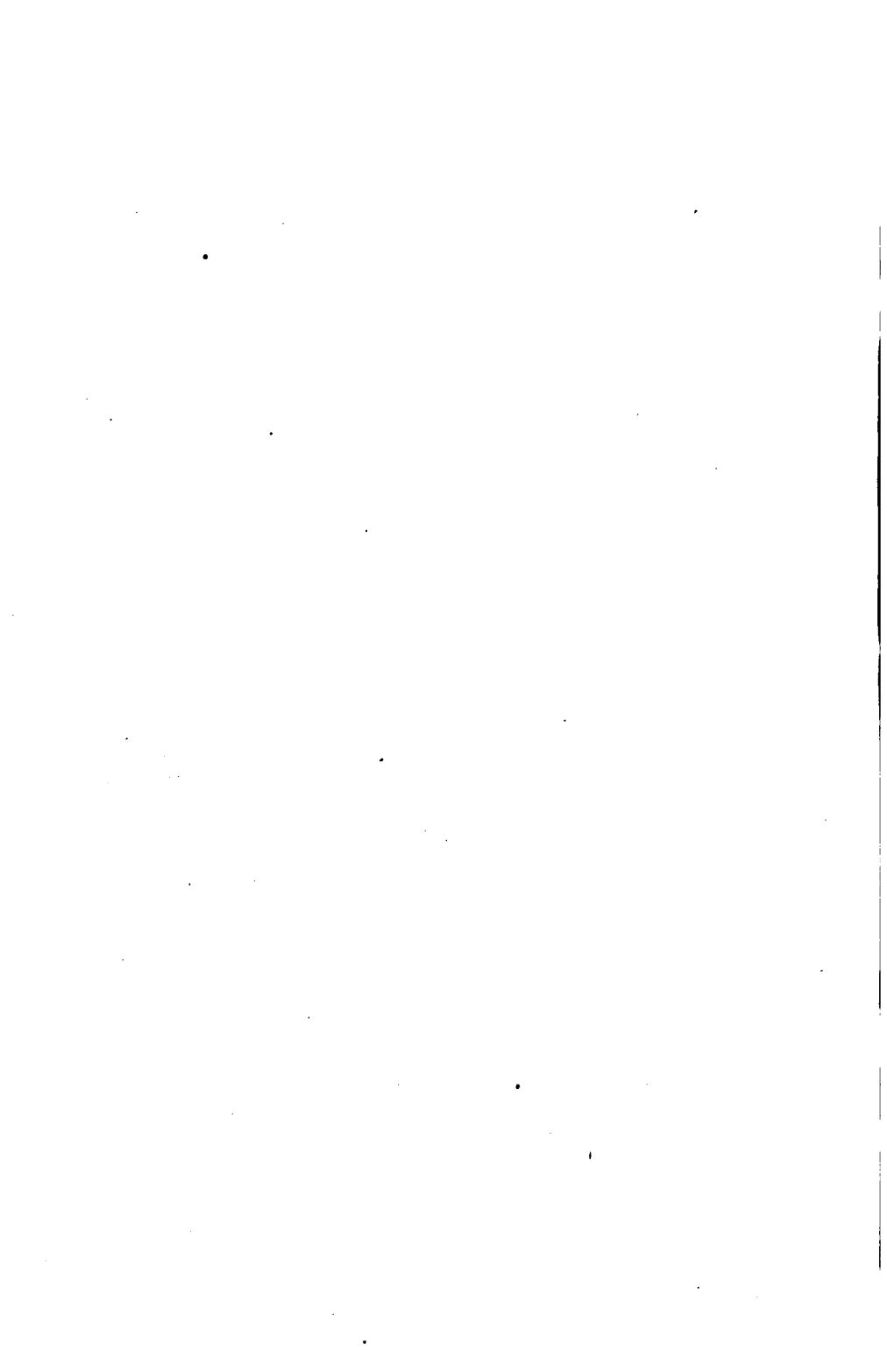
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SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COURT.

General Classification of Exhibits.

FIRST GROUP—WORKS OF ART.

CLASS I.—OIL PAINTINGS.

1. **BENHAM, MISS ANNIE M.,** *Childers-street, North Adelaide.*—(1) Arum Lilies, with old jug and fruit. (2) Fruitpiece—Pomegranate, &c. (3) Sturt Pea.

2. **BOARD OF GOVERNORS, Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery.**—Oil Paintings by E. Gouldsmith. (1) Morning Scene on the Onkaparinga. (2) Marine View, Port Adelaide.

3. **DAVENPORT, SIR S., Beaumont.**—Oil Painting by R. H. Shaw: "Preparing for a Corroboree." (In the bushman's hut.)

4. **JAGOE, R., Semaphore.**—Painting of Fish caught at Kangaroo Island; very rare; supposed to be of Wrasse species.

5. **MILLER, MRS. K. ST. BARBE, Beaumont.**—(1) Morning View on Onkaparinga. (2) Evening View on Onkaparinga.

6. **SMART, MRS. R. K., Norwood.**—Oil Painting, "Eagle Hawk."

7. **WOODHOUSE, HERBERT J., Currie-street, Adelaide.**—Two Oil Paintings.

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CLASS II.—WATER COLORS AND DRAWINGS.

1. **BROAD, ALFRED SCOTT, Hanson-street, Adelaide.**—Water-color Paintings. (1) View near Burnside. (2) View on the Glenelg River, on South Australian eastern border. (3) Bates' Hut, Kangaroo Island (the oldest hut on the island, and the residence of the oldest resident). (4) View on the River Onkaparinga, South Australia. (5) Passing shower near Bridgewater, South Australia.

2. **COMMISSIONERS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—(1) View of Adelaide from plateau near western end of Strangways-terrace, North Adelaide, looking south-east. (2) View of King William-street, Adelaide (the principal street of the city), looking north. Artist, Mr. E. Gouldsmith. These views are reproduced in the South Australian bay in the Colonial Hall of the Exhibition.

3. **DAVENPORT, SIR S.**—Drawings illustrative of the Anatomy of the Grape.

4. **ESAM, ARTHUR.**—Two Sketches. "Australian Coaching."

5. **JOYNER, W. G. P.**—Illuminated Address.

6. **SELLS, REV. A., M.A., Mitcham.**—Twenty-four Water Color Sketches of South Australian Scenery—

GROUP A.—(1) Study of Gumtree (*Eucalyptus rostrata*?) at Pewsey Vale. This redgum is in the flat, near the station, about 1,500ft. above the sea. The small tree almost under the big gumtree is the native honeysuckle (*Banksia marginata*). (2) Study of Sheoak (*Casuarina*) near Yattalunga, in the lower hills of the Barossa Range, about 22 miles N. of Adelaide. (3) Stringybark Scrub in the "Tiers," near Cape Jervis. The stringybark gum (*Eucal. obliqua*) confined to hill ranges. The "Tiers," near Cape Jervis, abound in "Blackboy" grasstrees (*Xanthorrhæa arborea*?). The stem varies very much in height—from 3ft. to 8ft. The dead leaves remain hanging, petticoatwise, for years. (4) Bluff in Rapid Bay. The green tinge is caused by mesembryanthemums and other succulent plants. The foreground is raised beach, slightly elevated above the sea. (5) Rocky Gully behind the house at Yattalunga. The trees in foreground, sheoaks. In middle and background, gums. In the distance the main range of the Barossa Hills. (6) Ditto.

GROUP B.—(1) Coast near Cape Jervis—Kangaroo Island in the distance. Sheoaks and grasstrees (*Xanthorrhæa triangularis*) in flower. (2) In Silverton Park, near Cape Jervis, looking to Kangaroo Island. Gums and sheoaks. (3) Near Second Valley—the gorge of the Congaratinga Creek in the distance. (4) Stringybark Scrub in the Tiers, near Cape Jarvis. Stringybark gums blackened by bush fire, wattles, "blackboy" grasstrees (*Xanthorrhæa arborea triangularis*?) different from those that grow on the

Barossa Ranges. (5) View from a lower spur of the Barossa Range, near Lynchodoch Valley. An old grasstree (*Xanthorrhæa quadrangularis*) blackened by fire, in the foreground—a different kind from those in the Mount Crawford Swamp and in the Tiers, near Cape Jervis. Sheoaks in hollow. (6) View on the North Para River, near Lynchodoch Valley.

GROUP C.—(1) Group of Rocks on a Spur of the Barossa Hills. Such groups crown most of the western spurs of the main range, hidden in general by wattles (*Acacia decurrens*), sheoaks, and Banksias, or honeysuckle trees. The two slender stems crowned with bright green are wattles. The yellowish tree is sheoak; honeysuckle to the left. (2) Ditto. Trees, wattles, and sheoaks. The curved tall stem to the right is honeysuckle (*Banksia marginata*). (3) Ditto. Common grasstree (*Xanthorrhæa triangularis*), below the rocks. Foreground—trees, wattles, some of them killed by bush fires. (4) Top of Pass between Pewsey Vale Estate and Glen Gillian in the Barossa Hills. Blackwood in front (*Acacia nigra*) overthrown by wind, but still growing. The tall trees are blue or red gums. (5) Rocky Hill on East Slope of the Barossa Hill in the Rhine Paddock, belonging to the Pewsey Vale Estate. Bracken, sheoaks, and burnt trees. (6) Hill Road over the Barossa Range, between Trial Hill and Coryton Park. Stringybark gum, blackened with fire, in foreground, with grasstrees.

GROUP D.—(1) Raised Sea Beach in Rapid Bay. (2) Entrance to the "Great Gorge," south of Yankalilla, leading inland from main road, along a raised sea beach. (3) Common Grasstrees (*Xanthorrhæa triangularis*) in flower; the season after a bush fire. Sketch taken in Second Valley. (4) Mount Crawford. Trees in foreground, honeysuckle (*Banksia*). (5) Sketch among the "Blackboy" Grasstrees of Mount Crawford. The *Xanthorrhæa arborea* is here *triangularis*, while on the neighboring ranges (the Barossa) it is *quadrangularis*. The rich purple of

the stem to the left is from the abundance of gum exuding. The "black-boys" of this swamp are supposed to be larger than elsewhere in the colony. They have very little hold on the ground, and are soon knocked down and destroyed by cattle. (6) View from near Millicent, in the South-East.

The sandhills in the distance shut out the Southern Ocean from the low swamp lands, with their lakes. Chief trees, honeysuckle and sheoaks.

7. SMITH, E. T., M.P., *Marryatville*.—"Group of South Australian Flowers," by Miss Fiveash.

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CLASS III.—SCULPTURE, STATUARY, ARTISTIC MODELLING.

1. *COMMISSIONERS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA*.—(1) Plaster cast of Mullaway fish. (2) Plaster cast of South Australian fish (painted, natural tints, by A. Saupe). (3) Wax models of Fruits grown in South Australia (made by Mrs. Gray, Melbourne-street, North Adelaide). (4) Plaster casts of Merino Ram, and one double profile cast of same.

2. *KENNEDY, WILLIAM, Noarlunga*.—Carving on slate by a self-taught workman, "Old England and the New."

The exhibitor is an ostler, and has executed this work with rude tools.

3. *SAUPE, AUGUST, Adelaide*.—(1) Bust of Sir W. F. D. Jervois, G.C.M.G., C.B., ex-Governor of South Australia. (2) Medallion of the Hon. Sir Henry Ayers, K.C.M.G., President Legislative Council. (3) Medallion of late Rev. James Way, Bible Christian Minister. (4) Medallion of Dr. Way. (5) Medallion of the late Dr. Chas. Gosse. (6) Hoh-relief copy of Thorwaldsen's "John the Baptist preaching in the Wilderness."

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CLASS IV.—PHOTOGRAPHS.

1. *ANDERSON, GEORGE, Engineer and Manager of South Australian Gasworks*.—Photographs of the Company's Gasworks at Brompton, and other towns.

2. *ANGAS, JOHN HOWARD, Collingrove, Angaston*.—(1) Photographs of Stock bred at Hill River Station. (2) Photograph of prize Ram "Hercules," for which 1,150 guineas was paid by exhibitor. "Hercules" is a prize Merino ram by Longwool by a son of Sir Thomas, and was bred by Mr. David Taylor, St. Johnston's, Tasmania. He was bought at Melbourne Agricultural Exhibition, in August, 1885, by Mr. J. H. Angas, J.P., for 1,150 guineas, and is now in use on his stud stock, at Hill River, South Australia. Last shearing, Hercules cut 17½ lbs. of clean sound wool of beautiful

quality and good length. He is a wonderfully dense and even sheep of great size, fine deep frame, and splendidly covered. His progeny was recently sold in Melbourne up to 300 guineas.

3. *BROWN, H. Y. L., F.L.S., Government Geologist, Adelaide*.—(1) Photographs illustrative of Geological features of South Australia. (2) Photographs illustrating traces of glacial action at Hallett's Cave.

4. *COMMISSIONERS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA*.—(1) Opal pictures (by J. Hammer, Rundle-street) representing natural size fruits grown in the colony. (2) Photographs representing fruit and flower trees grown in South Australia. These are shown in the handsome photograph stand designed by Mr. E. J. Woods, Architect-in-Chief. (3)

Albums of photographs (by Captain Sweet) of scenes in South Australia; public works and buildings, private residences (interiors and exteriors), &c. (4) Album of photographs (taken by the Government Printing Department) of public works and buildings, &c.

5. **DUNCAN & FRASER, Franklin-street, Adelaide.**—Photographs of railway carriages, tramcars, carriages, and other vehicles made by exhibitors.

6. **FOELSCHKE, PAUL, Palmerston, Northern Territory.**—Set views of Northern Territory scenery.

7. **GEORGE & WALTON, Rundle-street, Adelaide.**—(1) Six frames of photographs of celebrities. (2) Stand (Cleopatra-needle shape) with miscellaneous portraits.

8. **KRICHAUFF, F. C., Norwood.**—Photographs (thirteen) of South Australian scenery, principally views on the River Murray.

9. **LINDSAY, R., Carron Iron Works, Port Adelaide.**—Photographs of 20-h.p. compound-surface condensing engines made in the colony by exhibitor for the Marine Board of South Australia.

10. **PRINCE, GEORGE, Mitcham.**—Frame containing four photographs of Mitcham (by Captain Sweet).

11. **SCHOMBURGK, DR., Director of Botanic Garden, Adelaide.**—Views of Botanic Gardens (taken by Captain Sweet).

12. **SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CHAMBER OF MANUFACTURES (INCORPORATED), Adelaide.**—Photographs of various Industrial Exhibitions held in connection with the Chamber.

13. **STOTT, J. W., Alma.**—(1) Photographs of Stump-jumping Ploughs and Scarifiers made by exhibitor—the original maker. (2) Photographs of implements used in South Australian husbandry.

14. **SWEET, S. W., King William-street, Adelaide.**—Six frames, each containing six mounted photographs.

15. **SUTHERLAND, GEORGE, Angas-street, Adelaide.**—Engravings and prints produced by the new process of type-photography, invented by exhibitor.

16. **TODD, CHAS., C.M.G., Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs.**—Photographs of General Post Office.

17. **WARREN, GEORGE, Springfield, Mount Crawford.**—Photographs of country in interior of Australia, and photographs of country in District of Barossa.

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CLASS V.—ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS AND MODELS.

1. **ELDER, SIR THOMAS.**—Elevations of Residence at Mount Lofty, about ten miles from Adelaide, at an elevation of 2,000ft. above sea level. Style—Scotch Baronial. Built of South Australian white freestone of the locality. Architects—Messrs. Black and Hughes, Adelaide.

2. **GARLICK, D., & SON, Architects, Adelaide.**—Perspective Views of Buildings erected from designs by exhibitors. Warehouse of Messrs. Donaldson,

Andrews, & Sharland, in Rundle-street. (2) Offices of the Colonial Mutual Insurance Company. (3) Prince Alfred College. (4) Proposed Congregational Church, Glenelg. (5) Residence of Mr. Wm. Bickford, J.P., Glenelg.

3. **WOODS, E. J., Architect-in-Chief, Adelaide.**—Front Elevation of New Parliament Buildings, in course of erection in Adelaide, South Australia. Basement of granite, superstructure of marble; both local materials.

CLASS VI.—ENGRAVINGS, LITHOGRAPHS, &c.

1. *S. A. CHAMBER OF MANUFACTURES, Incorporated, Adelaide.*—(1) Illustrations of Work by J. E. Brown, Esq., F.L.S., Conservator of Forests, on "Tree Culture," lithographed at the Government Printing Office, Adelaide. (2) Artist's Design for Certificate of Merit, and processes of reproduction by

lithography, by J. H. Sherring & Co. Nine plates in portfolio.

2. *SPILLER, E., Government Printer, Adelaide.*—Specimens of Lithography, Chromo-lithography, and Photo-lithography.

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CLASS VII.—MUSICAL AND LITERARY COMPOSITIONS.

1. *ANDREWS, MRS. H. J., North Adelaide.*—Original Musical Compositions. (1) The "Lily of the South," polka. (2) The "My Waltz," waltz. (3) The "Message of Love," waltz.

2. *BLACKMORE, E. G., Clerk Assistant and Sergeant-at-Arms, House of Assembly, Adelaide.*—(1) Decisions of Right Hon. Evelyn Denison, Speaker of House of Commons (from April 30th, 1857, to February 8th, 1872), on Points of Order, Rules of Debate, and General Practice of the House). (2) Decisions of Right Hon. Sir H. B. W. Brand, G.C.B., Speaker of House of Commons (from February 9th, 1872, to September 7th, 1880). (3) Decisions of Right Hon. Sir H. B. W. Brand, G.C.B., Speaker of House of Commons (session 1881). (4) Decisions of Right Hon. Sir H. B. W. Brand, G.C.B., Speaker of House of Commons (session 1882). (5) Decisions of Right Hon. Sir H. B. W. Brand, G.C.B., Speaker of House of Commons (sessions 1882, 1883, and 1884).

3. *COMMISSIONERS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.*—(1) Handbook of South Australia, prepared by John Fairfax Conigrave. (2) Bibliography of South Australia, prepared by Thomas Gill.

4. *GIBBS, J. G., North-road.*—(1) Cantata, "Princess Alice." (2) Cantata, "Thoughts on the Soudan."

5. *GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA (South Australian Branch).*—Reports of the Society.

6. *GOVERNMENT GEOLOGIST (Mr. H. Y. L. Brown, F.L.S.).*—Reports of Geological Department.

7. *HAMILTON, E. W., 'Protector of Aborigines, Adelaide.*—(1) South Australian Aboriginal Folklore, by late Rev. J. G. Taplin. (2) The Booandik Tribe of South Australian Aborigines, by Mrs. James Smith. (3) The Deeyerie Tribe of South Australian Aborigines, by T. Gason. (4) Manners and Customs of the Aborigines of Encounter Bay, by E. A. Myer. (5) Wonini-Pepa Dieri Jaurani Worapala (a First Reading Book of Far North Natives), by J. Fliert.

8. *HARDY, THOMAS, Bankside Vineyard, near Adelaide.*—Notes on Vineyards in America and Europe.

9. *MARSHALL, S., & SONS, Rundle-street, Adelaide.*—Musical compositions published by Exhibitors.

10. *SCHOMBURGK, R., Ph.D., Director of Botanic Gardens.*—Reports of Botanic Garden, Adelaide.

11. *WORSNOP, THOMAS, Town Clerk, Adelaide.*—(1) History of the City of Adelaide. (2) Guide Book to Adelaide.

CLASS VIII.—MAPS, DIAGRAMS, &c.

1. *BROWN, H. Y. L., F.G.S., Government Geologist.*—Mineralogical Map of South Australia.

NOTES EXPLAINING THE
GEOLOGICAL AND MINING MAP.

On this map the approximate areas occupied by rocks of different ages and kinds are shown.

The stratified rocks are classified as tertiary, mesozoic, palaeozoic, and azoic; the igneous rocks, as volcanic and plutonic

Plutonic Rocks.—Granite outcrops in small areas near Kingston, and in various places in the Ninety-mile Desert, at Port Victor, Murray Bridge, Kangaroo Island, Yorke's Peninsula, near Port Lincoln, Streaky Bay to Fowler's Bay, Pidinga, Pritchard's Desert, Warburton's Ranges, &c.; and in larger and more extensive masses in the North-East, near Boolcoomata, Thackaringa, near Mount Babbage and Mount Adams, north of Lake Frome, and is reported to constitute the prevailing rock of the Musgrave Ranges, in the extreme north-west of South Australia proper.

Porphyry, felspar porphyry, syenite, granite, and greenstone are generally found near or associated with these rocks—the Gawler Ranges being principally composed of felspar porphyry.

A decomposed amygdaloid trap occurs in the neighborhood of Wooltana, near Lake Frome, in connection with greenstone porphyry and serpentine rocks. With all the outcrops of granitic rocks metamorphic gneiss and granite are associated, into which igneous dykes have been injected. These dykes are numerous in most of the old metamorphic and sedimentary rocks, and doubtless are of many different ages. On Yorke's Peninsula there are granitic and metamorphic rocks unconformably overlaid by beds of crystalline fossiliferous marble, grit, conglomerate, &c., which are considered to be of Lower Silurian age.

In the main range, extending from Cape Jervis, in the south, to Mount Babbage, its northern extremity, there are dykes of granite, greenstone, porphyry, &c., which have been intruded into the stratified rocks, which are nowhere seen to overlie them unconformably—it is probable, therefore, that the granitic rocks of Yorke's Peninsula are of a much greater age than those of the ranges extending from Cape Jervis northwards.

As a proof of the time which has elapsed between the intrusion of the various plutonic rocks, it has been observed that some of the old conglomerates containing granitic boulders have been pierced by veins of a more recent granite.

Metamorphic rocks, azoic or silurian gneiss, conglomerate, micaceous and hornblende schists,

clay and micaceous slates, crystalline limestone or marble, quartzite, &c., are found to occur over all the area occupied by granitic rocks, and in conjunction with them. Into these, dykes of igneous rocks and masses are intruded. Some of the metamorphic, gneissic, and granite rocks consist of conglomerates containing water-worn pebbles, and boulders with crystals of felspar.

Silurian Rocks.—These consist of inclined conglomerates, grits, quartzites, sandstones, limestones, dolomites, clay, and micaceous slates and shales. No fossils have been observed in them generally, and so far as examined, they appear to be of the same age as the more highly metamorphic rocks, but are less altered through the absence of intrusive dykes. The crystalline limestones of Ardrossan contain trilobites and corals which have been recognised as Lower Silurian. There are bands of similar limestone on the eastern side of St. Vincent's Gulf, interbedded with the slates and quartzites of the Mount Lofty Range.

West of Port Augusta, and in other places to the eastward, there are quartzites, shales, sandstones, and conglomerates in undulating and horizontal beds, which are apparently an upper series of rocks which may be of Devonian age, although no fossils have hitherto been observed in them.

The highly metamorphic, azoic, and silurian rocks extend in more or less continuous ranges from Kangaroo Island to Mount Babbage, near the head of Lake Frome, and to near Mount Nor.-West, with a north-easterly extension in the direction of the Barrier Ranges, in New South Wales.

Smaller patches occur on Yorke's Peninsula, the Port Lincoln District, the Dennison and Warburton Ranges, and east of the Musgrave Ranges.

These are the mineral bearing rocks, and in them copper, lead, gold, manganese, and other metals have been discovered, and in many cases worked, over a distance extending from south to north of more than six degrees of latitude.

Mesozoic Rocks (Cretaceous or Oolitic).—A large portion of the interior northward of the main range, extending into Queensland, New South Wales, and Western Australia, is occupied by rocks of mesozoic age. They occupy a depression, of which Lake Eyre is the lowest part. The physical aspect of the country is that presented by table hills and table lands, plains, and stony and sandy deserts, with vast salt lakes, such as Lakes Eyre, Frome, &c., into which discharge large watercourses and creeks, which are liable to floods during long intervals, sometimes of years, caused by rain which falls on the surrounding ranges, which in some cases are hundreds of miles distant.

This region was originally a basin, which is now filled with more or less horizontal beds of clay, slate, limestone, gypsum, sand, gravel, &c., overlaid in patches by a yellow jasper rock, known as desert quartzite, fragments of which are strewn over the surface of the plains and downs.

This the chief artesian water-bearing formation. The greatest depth at which a flowing, or artesian well has been met with is at Tarkanna, where a large supply was struck by boring, at a depth of 1,200ft.

Tertiary Rocks.—The largest portion of South Australia is covered by tertiary and post-tertiary deposits.

Older tertiary rocks are found along the coast, from the Victorian Border, near Mount Gambier, to Eucla, on the West Australian border. They extend inland for a considerable distance up the Murray River, on the eastern side of the Mount Lofty Ranges; and occupy smaller areas at near Port Willunga, on Yorke's Peninsula, and various other places, at generally a less elevation above the sea, although, in one or two instances, cappings are found at a higher elevation.

They consist of coralline and shell limestones, sandstone, clay, sands, calcareous sandstones, and argillaceous limestones, rich in fossils.

The Nullarbor Plains, in the western portion of the province, between Fowler's Bay and Eucla, are composed of hard crystalline limestone, resting on soft chalky limestone with flints. These beds form perpendicular cliffs, rising from 250ft. to 300ft. along the coast between the two places named, the formation extending inland over 100 miles. Fossils are very plentiful in these rocks wherever found.

Middle tertiary beds of limestone, calcareous sandstone, sandstone, shell limestone, &c., overlie the older tertiaries along the coast.

The volcanic rocks, consisting of basalt, lava, scoria, ash, &c., of the Mount Gambier district, are of a newer age than the older tertiary limestone. Mount Gambier and Mount Schank are two of the principal points of eruptions. Volcanic rocks also occur in the Mount Burr Range, not far from Mount Gambier.

Pliocene Tertiaries.—Old river deposits, which appear to be of the same age as the old gold drifts of Victoria and New South Wales, occur as cappings, and covering large areas, at elevations sometimes amounting to 1,000ft. above the sea, at the Mount Lofty and other portions of the ranges. It is evident that they are the remains of an old river system.

Where prospected, as at Barossa and Echunga, gold has been found in them. A very large area still remains available for this purpose in the neighborhood of these goldfields and elsewhere.

Post Tertiary and Recent.—All the previously mentioned rocks are, to a less or greater extent, covered over in patches by a varying thickness of alluvium. Sand in dunes, as along the coast, or in wide undulating plains and ridges, as in

the interior. The extent of country covered by these hills and rivers is very great.

The colored discs on the map are intended to indicate the chief localities where metals have been discovered and mined:—

Gold	Yellow
Copper	Vermillion
Silver-lead	Blue.

The rock formations are indicated on the map as under:—

Post Tertiary and Tertiary..	By a Green tint
Cretaceous and Oolitic	" Brown "
Silurian and Devonian	" Purple "
Silurian Limestone	" Blue "
Highly Metamorphic	" Purple tint, with Red bars

Plutonic	By a Pink tint
Volcanic	" Red "

The collection of rock specimens illustrate these formations.

Of plutonic, metaphoric, and Silurian rocks, about 170 specimens are included.

Rocks of the Barossa Goldfields, 50 specimens.

Rocks of the Echunga Goldfields, 55 specimens.

Tertiary and Mesozoic rocks, 58 specimens.

Vein stones, 52 specimens.

Mesozoic fossils (cretaceous or otherwise).

These were brought by Mr. Chambers, of the Water Conservation Department, from the Lake Eyre District. The localities marked on them are Aimee Creek, 45 miles south of Coolanoo-rina, and near Mount Hamilton.

Three specimens of shell casts, and slabs of quartzite with leaf impressions, from Mount Eba.

Old Tertiary fossils, from Government Bore Well, Price Maurice's and Crawford's Wells on the Nullarbor Plains, Tallewan, Penong, Wal-tatie, Pidinga, &c., in the Fowler's Bay District; also from Willunga, McLaren Vale, and Ardrossan.

Ice-marked rocks from Hallett's Cove.

The locality is on the seacoast, at a place called Hallett's Cove, in the Hundred of Noar-lunga, and distant from Adelaide, in a south-westerly direction, about eleven miles.

The cliffs forming the northern boundary of the cove consist of purple shales, slates, and quartzites, which have been contorted and twisted into an anticlinal, the crown of which extends along the edge of the crown northward for some distance, forming a narrow strip of rock outcrop; the latter is observed to be polished, and sometimes striated.

The most southern of these exposures is immediately over the southern end of the anticlinal.

Here, at a height of about 60ft. or 70ft. above the sea, on top of the cliff, over an area of some 30 square yards, the rock has been smoothed and striated. This floor dips S.S.W., at an angle of about 10°. The groovings are of all sizes up to one-half inch in width, with a depth of about one-sixteenth of an inch.

The general direction of the ground is from N. 30° W. and N.W. to W.N.W. The rock is a purple slaty shale.

The second exposure is close to the edge of the cliff, about 300 yards further northward. The polished and grooved rock is here a hard quartzose sandstone, at a height of above 50ft. or 60ft. above the sea. The area exposed is some 12 or 16 yards; it dips west, at an angle of from 25° to 30°, and the direction of the grooves is north and south along it in horizontal and inclined lines.

Boulders, pebbles, and shingle of gneiss, granite, and quartzite, sandstone, limestone, slate, &c., together with ragged blocks and masses of grey limestone and limestone boulder conglomerate, on a brittle shale and clay, are scattered about on the slope of the hill above the ice-scratched rock.

The ice grooves and polishing of the rocks appear to have been caused by floating drift-ice in narrow channels, or along the shore; the boulder-drift having been deposited on the melting of the ice which stranded on the spot.

2. **COMMISSIONERS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—Plan of Public School, Hindmarsh, near Adelaide; drawn in Architect-in-Chief's Department.

3. **CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF ADELAIDE.**—Photo-lithographed copy of Cadastral Survey Plans of the City of Adelaide, compiled from notes of Trigonometrical Survey made under the direction of Mr. Charles W. Smith, A.M.I.C.E., Hydraulic Engineer's Department, Adelaide.

4. **GOYDER, G. W., Surveyor-General, Adelaide.**—(1) Map of Adelaide and Suburbs. (2) Map of South Australia, showing lands alienated and leased, Counties, Hundreds, railways, telegraphs, lighthouses, jetties, &c.

SECOND GROUP—EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION.

CLASS I.—SCHOLASTIC ESTABLISHMENTS FOR PRIMARY, SECONDARY, AND SUPERIOR EDUCATION.

1. **HARTLEY, J. A., B.A., B.Sc., Inspector-General of Schools.**—Appliances, &c., used in Public Schools. (1) Arithmetical diagrams. (2) Map of South Australia (large). (3) Map

of Australia. (4) Notation box. (5) Copies of "Course of Instruction." (6) Time-tables. (7) Calendar. (8) Programme of Lessons. (9) Two sets *Education Gazette*.

CLASS II.—EDUCATIONAL APPLIANCES AND ACCESSORIES.

1. **BRUCE, J. D., Superintendent Poonindie Native Institution.**—(1) Three paintings, in cone frames made by aboriginals. (2) One small cone cottage. (3) Cone brackets. (4) Writing done by native children. All these are the work of natives attending the Institution.

2. **THREADGOLD, W. J., College Park.**—"The Gospel Ship," picture being an allegorical representation of Religion and Christianity. This is intended purely as an educational object lesson.

THIRD GROUP—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES CONNECTED WITH THE LIBERAL ARTS.

CLASS I.—PRINTING AND TYPOGRAPHY.

1. **BASEDOW, EIMER, & Co., Adelaide.**—The 38th Annual Volume of the *Australische Zeitung*, a weekly German newspaper, published every Wednesday morning, in Adelaide. The paper was established in 1848; the subscription is 6s. per quarter, or 5s. per quarter prepaid.

2. **BURDEN & BONYTHON, Adelaide.**—Bound copies (for year 1885) of *South Australian Advertiser*, *South Australian Chronicle*, and the *Express and Telegraph*.

3. **DAVENPORT, Sir S., Beaumont.**—(1) "South Australia," illustrated by George French Angas. (2) "Ampelegraphie," by Randu.

4. **MOLINEUX, A., Adelaide.**—Bound volumes of *Garden and the Field*.

5. **MURPHY, C. A., Adelaide.**—(1) Bound volumes of the *Lantern*, a weekly satirical newspaper. (2) Collection of Cartoons published in the *Lantern*.

6. **THOMAS, W. K., & Co.**—Bound volumes of *S.A. Register*, *Adelaide Observer*, and *Evening Journal*, for 1885.

7. **TODD, C., C.M.G., Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs.**—Reprint of Postage Stamps issued in South Australia.

8. **SPILLER, E., Government Printer, Adelaide.**—Letterpress, Lithography, Photo-lithography and Chromolithography.

CLASS II.—BOOKBINDING, RULING, STATIONERY, ETC.

1. **ANDREWS, W. B. T., Registrar-General, Adelaide.**—Set of Documents and Deeds illustrative of operations in transfer of real property, under Real Property Act, known as Torrens's Act, an enactment first passed in South Australia.

2. **SPILLER, E., Government Printer, Adelaide.**—Account Books and Letterpress.

3. **WHILLAS & ORMISTON, Flinders-street, Adelaide.**—Presentation Address Case.

CLASS III.—WORK IN WOOD, ENGRAVING, TURNERY, JOINERY, &c.

1. **ADAMS, EDWARD ARTHUR, Hindmarsh-square, Adelaide.**—Models of Cooperage Work, made by Exhibitor: Oval spirit cask (one tap), ditto (two taps), oval washing tub, oval

glass tub, ship's harness cask, round ditto, well bucket, cheese vat, barrel churn, pump churn, butter tub, washing tub, brandy quarter-cask, milking pail, flour barge, washing tub (dark

and white wood), washing bucket (dark and white wood), round cask, ship's oval water beaker, and cask with two threepenny pieces for heads.

2. **CHAMBERS, A. O.,** *Flinders-street, Adelaide.*—Patent Washing Machine, "The Perfect Cure."

3. **COMMISSIONERS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—(1) Specimens of Turnery from indigenous timbers. (2) Photograph Stand, designed by Mr. E. J. Woods, Architect-in-Chief, and made to order by Messrs. McDougall & Gow, of Adelaide. This piece of furniture is made from South Australian blackwood—the metal brackets are manufactured from South Australian copper and Northern Territory tin. (3) Cereals Stand, made by Messrs. McDougall and Gow, from South Australian blackwood. (4) Table for wax models of fruit, made by Messrs. Duncan and Fraser, from South Australian blackwood. (5) Tables for exhibits of Government Geologist, made by Messrs. Matte & Co., from South Australian

blackwood, Northern Territory sandalwood, and milkwood. (6) Wool cases for fleeces, front frames made from South Australian blackwood and Northern Territory milkwood.

4. **HALES, HARRY, 53, Currie-street, Adelaide.**—Specimens of Turnery in South Australian woods—Walking Sticks, Cups, &c.

5. **HARVEY, S., & KING, WM.,** *Flinders-street, Adelaide.*—Bentwood, from Australian timbers.

6. **KNAPTON BROTHERS, Hindmarsh-square, Adelaide.**—Specimens of Turnery in Native Woods, Walking Sticks, Cups, Balls, &c.

7. **SCHROEDER, F. W. G., Lower North Adelaide.**—One dozen Walking Sticks, turned and carved from South Australian blackwood (9 sticks) and olive wood, grown in the colony (3 sticks).

8. **WELLBOURNE, T. P., Gilles-street, Adelaide.**—Patent Propeller Dash Churns.

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CLASS IV.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS.

YEATES, HORATIO, Pulteney-street, Adelaide.—(1) Small Induction Coil. (2) Improved form of Magneto-Electric Machines, one in box and one under shade.

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CLASS V.—MAPS, STATISTICAL DIAGRAMS, &c.

1. **BROWN, H.Y.L., F.L.S., Government Geologist, Adelaide.**—Map showing the mineral resources and discoveries of the colony, colored.

2. **GOYDER, G. W., Surveyor-General, Adelaide.**—(1) Plan showing Adelaide, Port Adelaide, and surrounding towns and villages, railways, tramways, reservoirs, &c. (2) General Plan of South Australia (including the Northern Territory), showing sold land, pastoral leases, and explorers' routes,

with descriptions. (3) Map of southern part of Province, showing counties, hundreds, railways, telegraphs, light-houses, jetties, &c.

3. **HARTLEY, J. A., B.A., B.Sc., Inspector-General of Schools.**—Maps and plans used in Education Department.

4. **JONES, J. W., Conservator of Water, Adelaide.**—Map showing the operations of Water Department.

FOURTH GROUP—TEXTILE FABRICS, CLOTHING, AND ACCESSORIES.

CLASS I.—WOOLLEN FABRICS.

1. *SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WOOLLEN FACTORY, LIMITED, Lobethal.* — Tweeds.

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CLASS II.—CLOTHING.

1. *PARKER & CO., King William-street, Adelaide.*—Shirts, Collars, and Cuffs.

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CLASS III.—SILK.

1. *CLELAND, DR. W. L., Resident Medical Officer, Parkside Lunatic Asylum.*—Silkworm cocoons.

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CLASS IV.—ROPE.

1. *HARRIS, G. P., SCARFE, & CO, Gawler-place, Adelaide.*—Manila Rope.

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CLASS V.—JEWELLERY, WATCHMAKING, ETC.

1. *BRUNKHORST, A. L., Rundle-street, Adelaide.*—Silver goods, &c.

(1) Sterling Silver Epergne and Candelabrum, 3ft. high, 306 ozs. The base of this epergne is surmounted by a fern, and ornamented with Burra Burra malachite figures of natives and other colonial natural objects. (2) Sterling Silver Epergne, 2ft. 3in. high; weight, 244 ozs. This epergne represents a gum tree standing on a rock as basement, on which there is a display of figures of natives, a stock-rider, and bush scenery. The basement was made out of one solid piece of silver, and is in itself an interesting specimen of silversmiths' work. (3) Centre-pieces,

14in. to 16in. high, representing fern trees, with figures of natives and animals on basement. (4) Silver Claret Jug, 19½in. high; weight, 58 ozs.; richly engraved, suitable for a trophy. (5) Afternoon Tea Set, consisting of teapot, sugar-basin, cream jug, and oval tray to match. Weight of tea set, 31½ ozs.; oval tray, 15in. × 11½in., weight, 33½ ozs.; total weight, 65 ozs. (6) Inkstands of Solid Silver, ornamented with figures of natives and animals. (7) Lady's Companion. An emu egg resting on silver stand, with blackwood stand. Will open on pressing top, and show, inside, two Northern Territory beans mounted on smelling-

bottles for scents; ornamented with figures; 16in. in height; on black stand. (8) Emu Egg Claret Jug. Emu egg with silver foot, spout representing emu neck and head, and snake handle. (9) Emu Egg Inkstands. Combination of emu eggs on silver bases, on black stands, in various designs, ornamented with figures of natives and animals. (10) Emu Egg Ornaments. Emu eggs combined with silver in various designs, as cups, stands, vases, &c. (11) Collection of Colonial Gold and Silver Jewellery. Colonial malachite, shells, peach stones, mounted in gold and silver as earrings, brooches, bracelets, crosses, &c.

2. DAVIS, J. W., *Rundle-street, Adelaide*.—Silver Goods, Jewellery, &c.

3. LORRAINE, F. J., *King William-street, Adelaide*.—Twenty-four-hour Clock, of special construction. The clock is mounted upon a representation of "The Old Gum Tree," under which the proclamation declaring South Australia a British province, was read, on December 28th, 1836.

4. WENDT, J. M., *Rundle-street, Adelaide*.—Silver goods, jewellery, &c., silverware, emu egg ornaments, and malachite ornaments. (1) Sterling Silver Epergne, height about 2½ft., weight about 290ozs. It stands on a blackwood stand, and consists of two gumtrees bearing a glass receiver on their topmost branches, while on the plateau are numerous figures of stockmen, natives, kangaroos, emus, &c. On the three sides of the triangular base are recesses in which the principal industries of the colony, viz., wheat-growing, sheep and cattle farming, and mining, are faithfully represented. (2) Sterling Silver Candelabra, nearly 3ft. high, weight 160ozs. It is composed of a fern tree with three arms to hold candles, while the top of the fern holds a glass dish; wild vines, natives' heads, &c., embellish the stand, making it a very attractive specimen of the silversmiths' art. (3) Sterling Silver Claret Jugs and Cups. (4) Models of Kangaroos and Emus, Silver-mounted Emu Egg Inkstands, Jewel Caskets, Scent Bottles, Claret Jugs, &c. (5) Silver and Malachite Inkstands, Letter-presses, Mother of Pearl Shells, &c.

FIFTH GROUP—RAW AND MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

CLASS I.—SPECIMENS OF FOREST TREES.

1. BROWN, J. E., J.P., F.L.S., F.R.G.S., *Conservator of Forests, Adelaide*.—Collection of Indigenous Timbers and Forest Flora.

FORESTRY EXHIBIT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Exhibited by J. E. BROWN, F.L.S., J.P., F.R.G.S., Conservator of Forests, Adelaide.

A work upon "The Forest Flora of South Australia" is now being published by the exhibitor in quarterly parts. Each part contains five plates and corresponding descriptive matter. All the

printing and lithographing in connection with the book is done in the establishment of the Government Printer, Adelaide. It is expected that the work, when completed, will consist of about thirty parts. Of those issued, the following plates are shown in frames upon the top of the trophy:—

No.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.
1	<i>Dodonaea lobulata</i>	Lobe-leaved Native Hop
2	<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	Blueberry Tree
3	<i>Hakea multineata</i>	Crimson flower-spiked Hakea
4	<i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i>	Bottle-brush Teatree
5	<i>Eucalyptus gracilis</i>	Red Mallee
6	<i>Eucalyptus corynocalyx</i>	Sugargum
7	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Stringybark
8	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	Red-flowering Bluegum
9	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> , var. <i>macrocarpa</i>	Panicle-flowered Gum
10	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> , var. <i>pauperita</i>	Dwarf Bluegum
11	<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i>	South-Eastern Whitegum
12	<i>Eucalyptus odorata</i>	Peppermint Gum
13	<i>Eucalyptus Gunni</i>	White Swamp Gum
14	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Native Box Tree
15	<i>Dodonaea microzyga</i>	Small-leaved Native Hop
16	<i>Banksia ornata</i>	Scrub Honeysuckle
17	<i>Eremophila longifolia</i>	Long-leaved Eremophila
18	<i>Pittosporum phylliræoides</i>	Poison-berry Tree
19	<i>Casuarina distyla</i> (male plant)	Scrub Sheoak
20	<i>Casuarina distyla</i> (female plant)	Scrub Sheoak
21	<i>Casuarina quadrivalvis</i>	Sheoak
22	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Broad-leaved Wattle
23	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Long-leaved Wattle
24	<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Black Wattle

Immediately below the lithographic plates just enumerated, a number of planks of polished woods are shown. These represent the principal timber trees of South Australia proper and the Northern Territory. In the following list of the planks of woods, some particulars are given in regard to the *habitats* of the trees, and the quality and uses of their respective timbers:—

No.	Order.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Particulars of Tree, Quality, and Uses of Timber.
25	Leguminosae	<i>Albizzia procera</i>	Tee Coma	From the Northern Territory. This is a dark-brown wood of great beauty. It works up well, and takes an excellent polish. For cabinet work of all kinds it is well adapted.
26	Ditto	<i>Erythrophlaeum Laboucheii</i>	Ironbark	From the Northern Territory. This wood is very heavy and hard. It is somewhat difficult to work, but is nevertheless well adapted for such purposes as the making of blocks, knife and fork handles, knobs of drawers, buttons, and any other purpose where hard wood is required.

No.	Order.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Particulars of Tree, Quality, and Uses of Timber.
27	Myrtaceæ	Melaleuca leucodendron	Milk Wood	Another Northern Territory specimen. An excellent timber for making bedroom furniture. It is easily worked, and takes a good polish.
28	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	This is a stained specimen of the wood of the previously-named tree.
29	Pittosporæ	Bursaria spinosa	Native Boxtree	A tree 20ft. to 35ft. in height, with a rough persistent bark. The timber is soft, white in color, and well-suited for the purposes of the turner, carver, and engraver. It is only found of tree-size in the southern portion of the colony.
30	Conifereæ	Callitris robusta	Native pine or camphor wood	A tree 25ft. to 30ft. in height, and from 12in. to 18in. in diameter. The wood is soft, but durable, and in the Northern Territory is said to effectually resist the depredations of the white ants.
31	Proteaceæ	Banksia marginata	Honeysuckle	The vernacular refers to the honey which the flowers yield. Only attains to the height of from 20ft. to 30ft. The timber is very porous, and somewhat brittle; it takes on an excellent polish, and is highly suited for veneering purposes.
32	Myrtaceæ	Eucalyptus odorata	Peppermint gum	A tree 30ft. to 50ft. in height, and 18in. in diameter. Bark dark colored and persistent. The timber is hard, heavy, and very durable, and is used for such purposes as fencing-posts, piles, railway sleepers, naves, and felloes.
33	Ditto	Eucalyptus obliqua	Stringybark	A valuable timber tree, with a fibrous, persistent bark. The timber has great lateral strength, is durable, splits easily, and is largely used for palings, shingles, posts, rails, rafters, scaffold poles, and building purposes generally. The tree attains a height of 130ft., and 3ft. in diameter.

No.	Order.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Particulars of Tree, Quality, and Uses of Timber.
34	Myrtaceæ	<i>Eucalyptus corynocalyx</i>	Sugargum	One of the most valuable timber trees in South Australia. Attains a height of 130ft., and 4ft. to 6ft. in diameter. The timber is durable, hard, heavy, tough, and is used for railway sleepers, jetty planking, jetty and bridge piles, felloes, naves, posts, and scantlings.
35	Leguminosæ	<i>Acacia homalophylla</i>	Myall	A small tree, habiting the more arid portions of the colony. Timber hard, close-grained, violet-scented, and beautifully marked. It is much used for making tobacco pipes. A very desirable wood for general cabinet work.
36	Myrtaceæ	<i>Eucalyptus capitiellata</i>	Head-flowered stringybark	Another valuable timber tree, with a fibrous, persistent bark. Grows to the same size, and is available for the same purposes, as the timber of <i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> .
37	Ditto	<i>Eucalyptus hemiphloia</i>	Boxgum	A moderately-sized tree of from 60ft. to 70ft. in height, and 1½ft. to 3ft. in diameter. Timber hard, heavy, very durable, and used for such purposes as railway sleepers, naves, felloes, and posts.
38	Ditto	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i>	Redgum	Found in places all over the colony. The most valuable of all our timbers for underground work. The tree grows to 100ft. in height and 6ft. in diameter. Timber largely used for railway sleepers, fence posts, telegraph poles, jetty and bridge piles, wheelwright works, and in general building construction.
39	Ditto	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	Bluegum	A large tree, attaining a height of over 100ft. and 3½ft. in diameter; wood hard, durable, close-grained, and heavy; used for railway sleepers, posts, piles, planking, and general building purposes.
40	—	(not known)	White Cedar	A Northern Territory tree; the timber is white, easily worked, and suitable for furniture making.

No.	Order.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Particulars of Tree, Quality, and Uses of Timber.
41	Myrtaceæ	<i>Eucalyptus odorata</i>	Peppermint Gum	This is the same species of tree as described under No. 32. The specimen of timber exhibited is from a small very dark-barked variety, which is usually found in our mallee scrubs.
42	Pittosporæ	<i>Pittosporum phylliracoides</i>	Poison-berry Tree	A small tree of no great commercial value. It frequents the drier portions of the colony. The timber is white, comparatively hard, and fairly durable.
43	—	(not known)	Hard White Wood	Grows in the Northern Territory, where it attains to the size of a large tree; the timber is hard, white, of good strength, and is highly suitable for general furniture making.
44	Myoporinæ	<i>Eromophila longifolia</i>	Long-leaved Eremophila	A small tree, 20ft. to 30ft. in height, and 8in. to 12in. in diameter: timber soft, white, and fairly durable.
45	Leguminosæ	<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Black Wattle	Grows 40ft. to 50ft. in in height, and 1ft. to 2ft. in diameter; timber soft, and not of much commercial value. The bark of the tree is of great value for tanning purposes; it is largely exported, and realises £16 per ton in the London market. The tree is a rapid grower, and produces about 300lbs. of marketable bark when six to seven years of age.
46	Ditto	<i>Acacia aneura</i>	Mulga	A small tree, habiting the more central parts of the colony; the timber is hard, heavy, durable, takes a high polish, and is suitable for furniture making.
47	Myrtaceæ	<i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i>	Bottle-brush Teatree	In the central and northern parts of South Australia proper, this species attains to the size of a small bush only, but in the South-East and other cool parts it assumes a tree form, and may often be met with 30ft. to 35ft. in height, and from 15in. to 20in. in diameter. Timber light colored, of good grain, comparatively heavy, and fairly durable; suitable for turning purposes.

No.	Order.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Particulars of Tree, Quality, and Uses of Timber.
48	Myrtaceæ	Eucalyptus gonio-calyx	Bastard Box	A tree 40ft. to 50ft. in height, and 2ft. to 2½ft. in diameter; timber hard, heavy, light in color, and durable. Suitable for posts, railway sleepers, naves, felloes, and planking.
49	Santalacæ	Exocarpus cupressiformis	Native Cherry	A small tree, 15ft to 25ft. in height, and 6in. to 10in. in diameter. The timber is fine grained, somewhat pink in color, and excellent for the purposes of the turner.
50	Casuarinæ	Casuarina quadri-valvis	Sheaoak	Very plentiful all over the colony, but seldom to be seen over 30ft. in height, and 2ft. in diameter at the base. The timber is reddish brown in color, hard, fairly durable, and suitable for furniture, axe handles, spokes, naves, and turnery.
51	Myrtaceæ	Eucalyptus obliqua	Stringybark	This specimen is a portion of the stump and root of an old tree of the species of <i>Eucalyptus</i> whose name it bears.
52	Casuarinæ	Casuarina glauca	Black Oak	Attains to the size of 40ft. to 50ft. in height, and to 2ft. in diameter. A very straight growing tree; timber hard, fairly heavy, dark and yellow-white in color, and available for turnery, cabinet work, axe handles, spokes, and fence posts.
53	Leguminosæ	Acacia salicina	Broughton Willow	An excellent timber for furniture making. The species is a very ornamental tree, and has a drooping and branchy habit of growth. Average height about 30ft. with a diameter of 18in.
54	Ditto	Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	A tree 40ft. to 60ft. in height, with a diameter of 18in. to 2½ft. Perhaps our best timber for furniture-making; it is hard, solid, nicely grained, easily worked, and takes on an excellent polish. Largely used for all kinds of furniture, railway carriages, house fittings, and other indoor works.
55	Ditto	Acacia retinodes	Silver Wattle	Rarely exceeds 3ft. in height and 1ft. in diameter. The bark is used by the tanner. Timber not very valuable.

No.	Order.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Particulars of Tree, Quality, and Uses of Timber.
56	Leguminosæ	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Broad-leaf Wattle	Our most valuable tree for producing bark for the tanner. Its cultivation is now an important industry in the colony. The species rarely attains a greater size than 30ft. in height and 10in. in diameter; it is short-lived, and is generally stripped between the ages of six and ten years. Bark yields from 30 to 40 per cent. of tannic acid. The wood is not of much commercial value, but is largely used as firewood by bakers.
57	Ditto	<i>Robinia pseud-acacia</i>	White, or False Acacia	This specimen of the American <i>Robinia</i> is included in our exhibit in order to show how well the tree grows in South Australia. It is a rapid grower, and at twenty years of age attains a diameter of from 18in. to 2ft.
58	Palme.....	<i>Livistona Australis</i>	The Cabbage Palm	From the Northern Territory, where the tree reaches a height of 30ft. and a diameter of 8in. to 10in. The timber is largely used for making walking sticks.
59	Myrtacæ	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	The Manna Gum	A large tree, attaining to over 3ft. in diameter, and 80ft. in height; timber light colored, straight in grain, not very durable, and used for such purposes as rails, shingles, and slabs.
60	Coniferæ	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	This exotic pine grows rapidly in the colony, and the plank is exhibited in order to show the size which the tree attains here at the age of twenty years. Kindly presented by the Honorable R. D. Ross, Speaker of the House of Assembly.
61	Proteacæ	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak	An introduction from Queensland; grows well in this colony. The tree from which our specimen was taken was only about twenty years of age, and grew in the fine old garden of Highercombe, the property of R. D. Ross, Esq.
62	Myrtacæ	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>	Messmate	A tree 70ft. to 90ft. in height, and 2ft. to 8½ft. in diameter; timber hard, durable, and used for posts, rails, slabs, and other outdoor works.

In the glass case below the specimens of wood there are mounted herbarium specimens, barks, and transverse sections of the wood of the following trees and shrubs :—

No.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.
63.	<i>Eucalyptus cosmophylla</i>	Scrub Gum
64.	<i>Exocarpus cupressiformis</i>	Native Cherry
65.	<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>	Sandalwood
66.	<i>Eremophila longifolia</i>	Long-leaved Eremophila
67.	<i>Casuarina quadrivalvis</i>	Sheaoak
68.	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	Manna Gum
69.	<i>Eucalyptus Gunnii</i>	White Swamp Gum
70.	<i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i>	Bottle-brush teatree
71.	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>	Mesamate
72.	<i>Callitris robusta</i>	Native pine
73.	<i>Eucalyptus corynocalyx</i>	Sugar Gum
74.	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Broad-leaf Wattle
75.	<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Honeysuckle
76.	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Box Tree
77.	<i>Eucalyptus hemiphloia</i>	Box Gum
78.	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Stringybark
79.	<i>Eucalyptus capitellata</i>	Head-flowered Stringybark
80.	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxydon</i>	Bluegum
81.	<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i>	Mallee
82.	<i>Casuarina distyla</i>	Scrub Sheaoak
83.	<i>Acacia aneura</i>	Mulga
84.	<i>Dodonaea microzyga</i>	Small-leaved Native Hop
85.	<i>Eremophila oppositifolia</i>	Opposite-leaved Eremophila
86.	<i>Eucalyptus pyriformis</i>	Large-fruited Mallee
87.	<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i>	South-Eastern White Gum
88.	<i>Banksia ornata</i>	Scrub Honeysuckle
89.	<i>Santalum lanceolatum</i>	Sandalwood
90.	<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	Blue-berry bush
91.	<i>Eucalyptus odorata</i>	Peppermint gum
92.	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Black oak
93.	<i>Acacia salicina</i>	Broughton Willow
94.	<i>Callistemon coccineus</i>	Bottle-brush
95.	<i>Eucalyptus incrassata</i>	Mallee
96.	<i>Melaleuca parviflora</i>	Tea-tree
97.	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i>	Redgum
98.	<i>Pittosporum phylliraeoides</i>	Poison-berry tree
99.	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood
100.	<i>Acacia retinodes</i>	Silver Wattle
101.	<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Black Wattle
102.	<i>Eucalyptus gracilis</i>	Red Mallee.

The bottom part of the trophy is made up of thirty-six polished panels of woods, all of which are represented in the classified list already given.

The following woods are also shown in the rough :—

No. 103. Plank of redgum timber (*Eucalyptus rostrata*), 7ft. long, 2ft. 6in. broad, and 3in. thick.

No. 104. Plank of redgum, 6ft. 6in. long, 3ft. 1in. broad, and 1½in. thick.

No. 105. Plank of Sugargum (*Eucalyptus corynocalyx*), 7ft. long, 2ft. broad, and 3in. thick.

No. 106. Plank of Sugargum, 6ft. 6in. long, 3ft. 2in. broad, and 3in. thick.

No. 107. Redgum (*Eucalyptus rostrata*) railway sleeper.

No. 108. Redgum (*Eucalyptus rostrata*) railway sleeper.

No. 109. Sugargum (*Eucalyptus corynocalyx*) railway sleeper.

No. 110. Sugargum (*Eucalyptus corynocalyx*) railway sleeper.

No. 111. Bluegum (*Eucalyptus leucoxydon*) railway sleeper.

No. 112. Bluegum (*Eucalyptus leucoxydon*) railway sleeper.

No. 113. Boxgum (*Eucalyptus hemiphloia*) railway sleeper.

No. 114. Boxgum (*Eucalyptus hemiphloia*) railway sleeper.

2. **COMMISSIONERS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—Myall Wood, to be turned into pipes, &c.

3. **DUNN, JOHN, Mount Barker.**—Redgum Plank, 15ft. x 3ft. x 2½in.; also piece of same French polished.

4. **GOVERNMENT RESIDENT, HON. J. L. PARSONS, Palmerston, Nor-**

thern Territory.—Herbarium Specimens of Timbers of Northern Territory, collected by Maurice Holtze.

5. **RAMSAY, J. G., & CO., Mount Barker.**—Blocks of indigenous Timbers—blackwood, redgum, and sheaoak, forming stand for model of stripping machine.

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CLASS II.—TANNING MATERIALS.

1. **MOFFLIN & CO., Currie-street, Adelaide.**—Mimosa Bark for tanning.

2. **PFLAUM, F., & COMPANY, Blumberg.**—Ground Mimosa Bark.

3. **REID, JOHN, & SONS, Hindmarsh.**—Mimosa Bark.

4. **TATE, PROFESSOR RALPH, F.G.S., Adelaide University.**—Wattle Bark and other illustrations of the industry.

5. **WILLIS, H., & COMPANY.**—Mimosa Bark.

6. **SCRIVEN BROTHERS, Hindmarsh.**—Mimosa Bark.

—:o:—

CLASS III.—PRODUCTS OF HUNTING, SHOOTING, AND FISHING, &c.

1. **COMMISSIONERS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—(1) One Leopard Seal-skin. (2) Emu Eggs. (3) Ostrich Eggs. (4) Native Peach Stones.

2. **DAVENPORT, SIR S., Beaumont.**—Emu Skin; tuft of Emu Feathers;

tuft of Eagle Feathers; Lizard Skin; Dingo Skin; 11 Emu Eggs; 2 Ostrich Eggs; Grasstree Flower Stems; package Saltbush Twigs; native Peach Stones (3 varieties); wreath of Everlasting Flowers from Caroonia, Gawler Ranges; Fossil Leaf of Eucalyptus.

—:o:—

CLASS IV.—AQUATIC PLANTS, &c.

HAWKER, HON. G. C., M.P., "The Briers," Medindie.—Collection of Seaweeds from Encounter Bay, South Australia (in portfolio), collected and mounted by the exhibitor.

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CLASS V.—WOOL AND PASTORAL PRODUCTS.

2. **ANDERSON, JAMES, White's River, Port Lincoln.**—(1) Fleece from 2-tooth Merino ram; weight, 11lbs. 3ozs.; growth, 365 days. (2) Fleece

from 6-tooth Merino ram; 11lbs. 2ozs.; growth, 365 days. (3) Fleece from 6-tooth Merino lamb; 10lbs. 9ozs.; growth, 365 days. (4) Fleece from

6-tooth Merino ram; 10lbs. 3ozs.; growth, 365 days. The sheep from which above wool was taken were depastured at Baila, White River, Port Lincoln, about miles from Adelaide. Also four fleeces of Merino ewes, and one bale wool. The Exhibition brand is ^{ANDERSON} ^{BAILA.}

1. **ANGAS, JOHN HOWARD, Collingrove, Angaston.**—(1) Merino ram (stuffed), bred on Hill River Station. (2) Merino ewe (stuffed), bred on Hill River station. (3) Merino lamb (stuffed), bred on Hill River station. (4) Lincoln ram (stuffed), bred at Collingrove station. (5) Lincoln ewe (stuffed), bred at Collingrove station. (6) Case of wool samples from Merino and Lincoln sheep. (7) Bale of wool, superior combing hoggets; weight, 359lbs.; pure merino sheep (rams), one year old; grown at Hill River station, about ninety miles north of Adelaide, on sheep which were paddocked, but not artificially fed. The number of sheep shorn last season by exhibitor was 50,100, and the average weight of sheep's fleeces was 9lbs. 4½ozs. Market brand ^{J.H.A.} ^{HILL RIVER.}

(8) Bale of Lincoln wool, in grease, 257lbs.; from sheep bred from imported stock, at Collingrove, fifty miles from Adelaide; sheep paddocked, but not artificially fed. Number of sheep shorn last season by exhibitor 15,000; average weight of fleeces about 10lbs. Market brand ^{J.H.C.}

(9) Bale of superior combing Merino ewes' fleeces, 392lbs.; 3-year old ewes (pure Merino); depastured at Hill River. Market brand ^{J.H.A.} ^{HILL RIVER.} (10) Merino ram's fleece, 18lbs. 15½ozs.; age of sheep, 3 years; growth, days. (11) Merino ram's fleece, 17lbs. 4½ozs.; age of sheep, 3 years; growth, days. (12) Merino ewe's fleece, 13lbs. 8ozs.; age of sheep, 3 years; growth, days. (13) Merino ewe's fleece, 12lbs. 15ozs.; age of sheep, 3 years; growth, days. The sheep from which above fleeces were cut were depastured at Hill River, about ninety miles from Adelaide. They were paddocked but not artificially fed. The number of

sheep shorn last season by exhibitor was 50,100, and the average weight of sheep's fleeces was 9lbs. 4½ozs. (14) Merino ram's fleece, 19lbs. 4½ozs.; age of sheep, 2 years; growth, days. (15) Merino ram's fleece, 18lbs. 15ozs.; age of sheep, 2 years; growth, days. (16) Merino ewe's fleece, 13lbs. ½oz.; age of sheep, 2 years; growth, days. (17) Merino ewe's fleece, 12lbs. 14½ozs.; age of sheep, 2 years; growth, days. The sheep from which above fleeces were cut were depastured at Hill River; they were paddocked and artificially fed (partially). (18) Lincoln ram's fleece, weight, 15½lbs.; growth, days. (19) Lincoln ram's fleece, 15½lbs.; growth, days. (20) Lincoln ram's fleece, 19lbs. 15½ozs.; growth, days. (21) Lincoln ram's fleece, 19lbs. 7ozs.; growth, days. (22) Lincoln ewe's fleece, 17½lbs.; growth, days. (23) Lincoln ewe's fleece, 18lbs.; growth, days. (24) Lincoln ewe's fleece, 21lbs. ½oz. growth, days. (25) Lincoln ewe's fleece, 21lbs. 11½ozs.; growth, days. The above fleeces were cut from Lincoln sheep, bred from imported stock; age of sheep, 2 and 3 years. The sheep were depastured at Collingrove, fifty miles from Adelaide; they were paddocked but not artificially fed. The number of sheep shorn by exhibitor last season was 15,000, and the average weight of the fleeces was about 10lbs. Market brand, I.H.A.

3. **BOWMAN, EDMUND, Martindale, Mintaro.**—(1) Bale of Merino wool, in the grease; weight, 334lbs. (38 fleeces skirted); age of sheep, 6-tooth ewes (Merino), station-bred, from Martindale stud flock; name of station, Martindale, 82 miles from Adelaide (north); sheep paddocked, but not artificially fed; number of sheep shorn last season by exhibitor, 9,150; average weight of fleeces, 8½lbs., about 11 months' growth of wool. "The two last seasons have not been by any means good, otherwise better weight would have been obtained." (2) Bale of Merino wool in the grease; weight, 342lbs.; age of sheep, 2-tooth rams and

ewes (Merinos), station bred from Martindale stud flock. (3) Merino ewe's fleece, 8lbs. 5ozs.; 4-tooth (Merino), station bred; growth, 11 months. (4) Merino ewe's fleece, 9lbs. 12ozs.; 4-tooth (Merino), station bred; growth, 11 months. (5) Merino ewe's fleece, 9lbs. 4ozs.; 4-tooth (Merino), station bred; growth, 11 months. (6) Merino ewe's fleece, 7lbs. 8ozs.; 4-tooth (Merino), station bred; growth, 11 months. (7) Merino ewe's fleece, 8lbs. 7ozs.; 4-tooth (Merino), station bred; growth, 11 months. (8) Merino ewe's fleece, 7lbs. 14ozs.; 4-tooth (Merino), station bred; growth, 11 months. (9) Merino ewe's fleece, 9lbs. 4ozs.; 4-tooth (Merino), station bred; growth, 11 months. (10) Merino ewe's fleece, 7lbs. 5ozs.; 4-tooth (Merino), station bred; growth, 11 months. Market brand, ^MJEB.

4. **BOWMAN, E. & C. W., Wandillah Station.**—(1) Bale of Merino wool, in the grease; weight, 360lbs; weight of fleeces unskirted, 9lbs. 2ozs., taken from 2-tooth ewes (Merino), station bred. Name of stations, Wandillah and Mount Bryan, near the Burra, about 100 miles from Adelaide. Sheep paddocked, but not artificially fed; about 31,000 sheep shorn by exhibitor last year; average weight of sheep's fleeces, 7lbs. 13ozs. (skirted); 11 months growth of wool. (2) Bale of Merino wool, in the grease, 264lbs.; weight of fleeces, 11lbs. 1oz.; taken from 4-tooth (Merino) ewes, station bred. (3) Merino ewe's fleece, 9lbs. 13ozs.; 6-tooth, station bred from Mount Bryan stud flock. (4) Merino ewe's fleece, 9lbs. 4ozs.; 6-tooth. (5) Merino ewe's fleece, 10lbs. 5ozs.; 4-tooth. (6) Merino ewe's fleece, 9lbs. 10ozs.; 4-tooth. (7) Merino ewe's fleece, 8lbs. 4ozs.; 6-tooth. (8) Merino ewe's fleece, 11lbs. 3ozs.; 4-tooth. (9) Merino ewe's fleece, 8lbs. 1oz.; 4-tooth. (10) Merino ewe's fleece, 10lbs. 8ozs.; 6-tooth. Market brand, ^{W&M.T.B}JEB.

5. **BRUCE, J. D., Superintendent Poonindie Native Institution, near Port Lincoln.**—Merino ewe's fleece, 6-tooth;

name of station, Poonindie, about 200 miles from Adelaide. The fleece is 11 month's growth of wool, and the ewe had a lamb at foot. This fleece is included in the geographical exhibit of wool. Market brand, **TOD RIVER.**

6. **CROZIER, WILLIAM.**—(1) Merino ewe's fleece, weight, 4-tooth; description of sheep, combing Merino, Moorna Station bred; depastured on River Murray; sheep fed in paddocks with natural grasses only; 50,000 sheep shorn by exhibitor last season; 370 days' growth of wool. (2) Merino ewe's fleece; weight 6-tooth; growth, 370 days. (3) Merino ewe's fleece; weight, 6-tooth; growth, 370 days. (4) Merino ewe's fleece; weight, 6-tooth; growth, 370 days. (5) Merino ewe's fleece; weight, 4-tooth; growth, 370 days. (6) Merino ewe's fleece; weight, 4-tooth; growth, 370 days. Market brand, ^{ANALRANCH}W.

7. **ELDER, SIR THOMAS, Adelaide.**—(1) Merino ewe's fleece; weight, 9lbs. 2oz.; age, 40 months; name of station where depastured, Beltana, 350 miles from Adelaide; paddocked, but not artificially fed; 70,000 sheep were shorn last season by the exhibitor, and the average weight of the fleeces was 8lbs; growth, 365 days. (2) Merino ewe's fleece; 7lbs. 4oz.; 40 months. (3) Merino ewe's fleece; weight, 7lbs. 3oz.; 40 months. (4) Merino ewe's fleece; weight, 8lbs. 4oz.; 40 months. (5) Merino ewe's fleece; 9lbs.; 40 months. (6) Merino ewe's fleece; 6lbs. 10ozs.; 40 months. (7) Merino ewe's fleece; 8lbs. 5ozs.; 40 months. (8) Merino ewe's fleece; 7lbs. 12ozs.; 40 months. (9) Merino wether's fleece; 12lbs. 6ozs.; 40 months; growth of wool, 378 days; other particulars as above. [This fleece is shown in the geographical exhibit of wool.] Market brand—**BELTANA.** (10) Merino ewe's fleece; weight, 10lbs. 2ozs.; age of sheep, 14 months; name of station, Cordillo, 700 miles from Adelaide; the sheep are paddocked, but not artificially

fed; 35,000 sheep shorn last season by exhibitor; class of wool, first combing; growth, 425 days. (11) Merino ewe's fleece; 6lbs. 12ozs.; 16 months; class of wool, super combing; growth, 370 days. (12) Merino wether's fleece; 10lbs.; 16 months; class of wool, first combing; growth, 368 days. (13) Merino wether's fleece; 11lbs. 10ozs.; 16 months; class of wool, second combing; growth, 368 days. (14) Merino wether's fleece; 8lbs. 4oz.; 52 months; class of wool, first combing; growth, 371 days. (15) Merino wether's fleece; 9lbs.; 16 months; class of wool super combing; growth, 370 days. (16) Merino ewe's fleece; 7lbs. 4ozs.; 28 months; class of wool, super combing; growth, 368 days. (17) Merino ewe's fleece; 8lbs. 4ozs.; 16 months; class of wool, first combing; growth, 369 days. (18) Merino wether's fleece; 10lbs.; 40 months; growth, 370 days. [This fleece is for geographical exhibit of wool.] Market brand—CORDILLO. (19) Merino wether's fleece, weight, 12lbs. 6ozs.; age of sheep, 28 months; name of station where depastured, Mount Lyndhurst, 450 miles from Adelaide; paddocked, but not artificially fed; 80,000 sheep shorn by exhibitor last season; average weight of fleeces, 9lbs.; growth of wool, 365 days. (20) Merino wether's fleece, 9lbs. 8ozs.; 40 months; growth, 365 days. (21) Merino wether's fleece, 10lbs. 10ozs.; 16 months; growth, 365 days. (22) Merino wether's fleece, 9lbs. 14ozs.; 16 months; growth, 365 days. (23) Merino ewe's fleece, 10lbs. 2ozs.; 16 months; growth, 365 days. (24) Merino ewe's fleece, 9lbs. 10ozs.; 16 months; growth, 365 days. (25) Merino ewe's fleece, 8lbs. 8oz.; 40 months; growth, 365 days. (26) Merino ewe's fleece, 8lbs.; 28 months; growth, 365 days. (27) Merino wether's fleece, 11lbs. 4ozs.; 40 months; growth, 365 days. This fleece is shown in the geographical exhibit of wool. Market brand—LYNDHURST.

8. HAWKER, HON. G. C., M.P., Bungaree.—(1) Merino ewe's fleece,

3-year old, weight, 9½lbs. (2) Merino ewe's fleece, 4-year old, 9½lbs. (3) Merino ewe's fleece, 4-year old, 10lbs. (4) Merino ewe's fleece, 4-year old, 10½lbs. (5) Merino ewe's fleece, 3-year old, 10½lbs. (6) Merino ewe's fleece, 4-year old, 10½lbs. (7) Merino ram's fleece, 3-year old, 15½lbs. (8) Merino ram's fleece, 3-year old, 17½lbs. (9) Merino ram's fleece, 4-year old, 18½lbs. (10) Merino ram's fleece, 3-year old, 18½lbs. (11) Merino ram's fleece, 4-year old, 19lbs. (12) Merino ram's fleece, 3-year old, 19lbs. The sheep from which above wool was taken were Merino sheep from Rambouillet stock. They were bred by Mr. Hawker, at Bungaree, 100 miles from Adelaide. They were paddocked, not artificially fed, and the average weight of fleeces for full-grown sheep was 9lbs. 10oz. The number of sheep shorn last season by the exhibitor was 70,000. Market brand, HAWKER BUNGAREE

9. HOGARTH & WARREN, Mount Crawford.—(1) Bale of scoured Merino wool (weight 170lbs.) and 1 bale ditto (weight 270lbs.) from ewes and wethers, 16 months of age. The sires of these sheep were bred by Mr. John Warren, at Mount Crawford, and the dams were bred partly by him and partly on the station; growth, 335 days. This wool is scoured by a colonial scouring machine, in brackish water, obtained from an artesian well. (2) Fleece Merino wool from 6-year ram; sire bred by Mr. John Warren, dam bred on the station; weight, 16lbs. unskirted; growth, 400 days. (3) Fleece Merino wool from 4-year ram; from sheep bred by Mr. Warren from carefully selected stock of the Merino type for 30 years; 20lbs.; growth, 414 days. The country over which the sheep run is very sandy, and the weight of the fleece is greatly increased by the sand. (4) Fleece Merino wool from 10-year ewe, bred by Mr. Warren, at Mount Crawford; 11lbs.; growth, 365 days. The sheep from which the above wool was taken are depastured at Strangways Springs Station, 580 miles north from Adelaide; the sheep

are paddocked, but not artificially fed; 20,000 sheep were shorn by exhibitors last season, and the average weight of the fleeces was 10lbs. The exhibitors' brand is H $\frac{A}{B}$ W.

10. **KEYNES, R. R., Keyneton.**—

(1) Merino ram's fleece; weight, 14lbs.; growth, days. (2) Merino ram's fleece; 13lbs; growth, days. (3) Merino ram's fleece; 14lbs; growth, days. (4) Merino ram's fleece; 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; growth, days. The sheep from which these fleeces were cut, were 6 and 8 tooth rams (Australian Merino), bred on Keyneton estate for the past 30 years. (5) Merino ewe's fleece; 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; growth, days. (6) Merino ewe's fleece; 9lbs.; growth, days. (7) Merino ewe's fleece; 9lbs; growth, days. (8) Merino ewe's fleece; 9lbs.; growth, days. The sheep from which above fleeces were taken, were 6 and 8 tooth ewes (Australian Merino), bred on Keyneton estate for the past 30 years. The name of the station is Keyneton, situated 60 miles from Adelaide. The sheep are paddocked, but not artificially fed. The number of sheep shorn last season by exhibitor was 12,300, and the average weight of fleeces was 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., one-third being lambs; the clip is lighter this year than usual. The market brand of this wool is JK conjoined.

11. **MURRAY, HON. A. B., Magill.**

—(1) Merino ewe's fleece; weight, 15lbs.; age of sheep, 6 years; Merino, and held by the exhibitor over 40 years in South Australia without change of food; name of station, Wirrabara, 170 miles from Adelaide (north); sheep are paddocked, but not artificially fed; 2,000 stud sheep shorn by exhibitor last season; average weight of fleeces, 11lbs.; growth, 363 days; shearing having been delayed on account of animal being exhibited at the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Adelaide. (2) Merino ewe's fleece, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; 1 year; growth, 368 days. (3) Merino ewe's fleece, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; 1 year; growth, 369 days. (4) Merino ewe's fleece, 13lbs; 2 years; growth, 363 days.

(5) Merino ewe's fleece, 14lbs.; 1 year; growth, 365 days. (6) Merino ewe's fleece, 13lbs.; 2 years; growth, 368 days. (7) Merino ewe's fleece, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; 4 years; growth, 360 days. (8) Merino ewe's fleece, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; growth, 368 days. (9) Merino ram's fleece, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; 2 years; growth, 362 days. (10) Merino ewe's fleece, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; 1 year; growth, 365 days. (11) Merino ewe's fleece, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; 10 years; growth, 365 days. (12) Merino ewe's fleece, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; 10 years; growth, 365 days; market brand,

ADM
WIRABARA.

12. **MURRAY, JOHN, Murray Vale,**

Mount Crawford.—(1) Merino fleece from 3-year old wether; weight, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. (2) Merino fleece from 2-year old ewe, 11lbs. (3) Merino fleece from 3-year old ewe, 13lbs. [This ewe reared a lamb and took the champion prize at Adelaide show, September 17th, 1885.] (4) Merino fleece from 2-year old ewe, 13lbs. (5) Merino fleece from 3-year old ram, 15lbs. (6) Merino fleece from 3-year old ram, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. [The ram that grew this fleece took prize in pen of three at Adelaide show in September, 1884.] (7) Merino fleece from 2-year old ram, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. [This ram, "Wool Prince," took champion prize in Adelaide, September 17th, 1885; his sire, "The Prince Imperial," twice took champion prize, and his grandsire, "The Duke of Edinburgh," twice took champion prize. (8) Fleece from 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -year old ram, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. [This ram cut a prize fleece on three different occasions, and was a prize ram in Adelaide—300 guineas was offered and declined for this ram.] The sheep from which these fleeces were cut were bred by Mr. Murray from his own stock, reared without change of blood for 43 years (with the exception of No. 1, which was fed at Mount Bevor, east of Adelaide, near the Nairne railway, 35 miles from Adelaide). The sheep were depastured at Mount Crawford, 33 miles from the city, in paddocks, but fed only on the natural grasses of the colony. 27,000 sheep were shorn by the exhibitor last season.

The brand of the wool is **1 MURRAY**.
(9) Merino wether's fleece, 16lbs.; age of sheep, 17 months; flock has been bred by present owner for over 43 years without change of blood; name of station where depastured, Capedda, near Hallett Railway Station, 120 miles from Adelaide; grazed at large in paddocks on natural grasses only; 27,000 sheep shorn by exhibitor last season; growth days. This flock has been grazed on the natural grasses of the colony only, and never in any way artificially fed. All prizes have been taken with purely grass-fed sheep.
(10) Merino wether's fleece, 13½lbs.; 2 years; growth days. **(11)** Merino wether's fleece, 15½lbs.; 3 years; growth days. **(12)** Merino ewe's fleece, 12½lbs.; 17 months; growth days. Market brand, **1 MURRAY**.

13. PRICE, MAURICE, Castambul, near Adelaide.—**(1)** 8 Angora fleeces dressed. Market brand **CASTAMBUL**, 1st LUSTRE. **(2)** 8 Angora goat skin mats. **(3)** Group of Angora goats (stuffed).

14. RIDDOCH, JOHN, Yallum, South-Eastern District.—**(1)** Pure Merino ram (stuffed), 4-tooth, bred at Yallum, artificially fed for four months during last winter; during the rest of his life he was paddocked. **(2)** Merino fleece, from 6-tooth ewe; weight, 8½lbs.; growth, 351 days; artificially fed. **(3)** Merino fleece, 6-tooth ewe, 7lbs. 7ozs.; growth, 351 days; paddocked. **(4)** Merino fleece, 6-tooth ewe, 7lbs.; growth, 351 days; paddocked. **(5)** Merino fleece, 6-tooth ewe, 9lbs.; growth, 351 days; paddocked. **(6)** Merino fleece, 8-tooth ewe, 10lbs. 3ozs.; growth, 351 days; artificially fed. **(7)** Merino fleece, 4-tooth ewe, 6lbs. 6ozs.; growth, 351 days; paddocked. **(8)** Merino fleece, 6-tooth ram, 9lbs. 5ozs.; growth, 349 days; paddocked. **(9)** Merino fleece, 5-year-old ram, 9lbs. 4oz.; growth, 349 days; paddocked. **(10)** Merino fleece, 6-tooth ram, 13lbs. 1oz.; growth, 349 days; artificially fed. **(11)** Merino fleece, 6-tooth ram, 13lbs. 11ozs.;

growth, 349 days; artificially fed. **(12)** Merino fleece, 8-tooth ram, 10lbs. 15ozs.; growth, 349 days; paddocked. **(13)** Merino fleece, 6-tooth ram, 12lbs. 7ozs.; growth, 349 days; artificially fed. The sheep from which above wool was taken were bred by exhibitor at Yallum, 260 miles south-east from Adelaide; 60,000 sheep were shorn last season, the average weight of fleeces being—ewes', 8lbs. 2ozs.; rams', 11lbs. 7ozs. The exhibitor's brand is **YALLUM**.

15. ROBERTSON, JOHN, Golden Grove.—**(1)** Merino ram's fleece; weight, 15½lbs.; age of sheep, 1 year; pedigree, pure Merino Spanish strain; name of station, Golden Grove, fourteen miles from Adelaide; sheep paddocked, but not artificially fed; 2,500 sheep shorn by exhibitor last season; growth, days. **(2)** Merino ram's fleece, 14½lbs., 1 year; growth, days. **(3)** Merino ewe's fleece, 13½lbs., 2 years; growth, days. **(4)** Merino ewe's fleece, 14lbs., 2 years; growth, days. Market brand, ^{J.E.}**GOLDEN GROVE**.

16. ROUNSEVELL, JOHN, Adelaide.—**(1)** Case containing samples of Merino wool taken from sheep ranging in age from one to four years; ewes and rams; pure Merino from shed stock imported from Tasmania in 1844; name of station Corryton Park, Mount Crawford, thirty-seven miles from Adelaide; paddocked and grazing on natural grasses only; number of sheep shorn by exhibitor last season 3,000, average weight of fleece—ewes 10lbs. 14ozs., rams 15½lbs. **(2)** Merino ewe's fleece, 12lbs.; 4-tooth; growth, — days. **(3)** Merino ewe's fleece, 11½lbs.; 4-tooth; growth, — days. **(4)** Merino ewe's fleece, 11½lbs.; 4-tooth; growth, — days. **(5)** Merino ewe's fleece, 11½lbs.; 4-tooth; growth, — days. **(6)** Merino ram's fleece, lbs.; 4-tooth; growth, days. [This fleece is included in geographical exhibit of wool.] Market brand, ^{CORRYTON PARK,}**MERINO COMBING,** ^{BEST.}

17. SALTER, E. Angaston.—**(1)** Merino ram's fleece, weight, 17lbs.

8ozs.; age of sheep, seven years; Merino, bred from "The Levels" stud sheep; name of farm—Mamre Brook, fifty miles from Adelaide; sheep paddocked and partially fed artificially, but not housed; 1,600 sheep shorn last season by exhibitor; growth, — days. (2) Merino ram's fleece, 18lbs. 12ozs.; three years; growth, — days. (3) Merino ewe's fleece, 14lbs.; two years; growth, — days. (4) Merino ewe's fleece, 13lbs.; two years; growth, — Market brand, E.S.

18. **SANDERS, JAMES & CO., Canowie.**—(1) Merino ram, Canowie bred (stuffed); 2 years old; bred by exhibitor at Canowie, 125 miles north of Adelaide; paddocked and grass-fed only; 54,000 sheep shorn by exhibitor last season, and average weight of fleeces, 9lbs. 12½ozs. (2) Bale Merino wool, containing 28 fleeces, from ewes 1 year old; bred at Canowie; weight of bale, 276lbs. (3) Bale Merino wool, containing 32 fleeces without locks, from ewes 1 year old; bred at Canowie; weight of bale, 276lbs. (4) Merino ram's fleece; 16½lbs. (15lbs. exclusive of locks and pieces); growth, 380 days. (5) Merino ram's fleece; 19lbs. (17½lbs. exclusive of locks and pieces); 2 years; growth, 380 days. (6) Merino ram's fleece; 16lbs. (14½lbs. exclusive of locks and pieces); 2 years; growth, 380 days. (7) Merino ram's fleece; 16½lbs. (15lbs. exclusive of locks and pieces); 2 years; growth, 380 days. (8) Merino ram's fleece; 18½lbs. (17lbs. exclusive of locks and pieces); 2 years; growth, 380 days. (9) Merino ram's fleece; 22lbs. (20½lbs. exclusive of locks and pieces); 2 years. This fleece is 378 days growth, and was shorn from the ram that took the champion prize, awarded by the Royal Agricultural Society in September, 1885, for the best ram, grazed on cultivated lands in South Australia. (10) Merino ram's fleece; 18lbs. (16½lbs. exclusive of locks and pieces); 2 years. (11) Merino ram's fleece; 16½lbs. (15lbs. exclusive of locks and pieces); 3 years. Market brand, CANOWIE.

19. **SEPPELT, B., Seppeltsfield, near Greenock.**—(1) Merino fleece from 5-year old ram; weight, 18lbs. 12ozs. (2) Merino fleece from 4-year old ram, 16lbs. 11½ozs. (3) Merino fleece from 1-year old ewe, 11lbs. 4ozs. (4) Merino fleece from 1-year old ewe, 11lbs. (5) Merino fleece from 1-year old ewe, 12lbs. 7ozs. (6) Merino fleece from 1-year old ewe, 10lbs. 6ozs. The sheep from which these fleeces were taken are of the pure Merino breed from the stud flock of Mr. E. W. Pitts, of "The Levels." They were depastured on natural grasses in paddocks at Seppeltsfield, about forty-five miles from Adelaide. There were 738 sheep shorn last season by the exhibitor, and the average weight of sheep's fleeces was 9lbs. 4ozs. The brand of this wool is



20. **SMITH & SWAN, Fowler's Bay.**—(1) Merino ewe's fleece; weight, 13½lbs.; 2 years; Merino, bred from John Murray's rams; name of station where depastured. Fowler's Bay, 400 miles from Adelaide; paddocked, but fed on natural grasses only; 120,000 sheep shorn by exhibitors last season, and average weight of fleeces, 7lbs. 10ozs. (2) Merino ewe's fleece, 9lbs.; 2 years. Market brand, FOWLER'S BAY.

21. **STIRLING, MESSRS. E. C. & J. L., Nalpa.**—(1) Bale of wool, 297lbs. net, from 3-year old ewes, reared from Nalpa and Highland Valley ewes, mostly sired by John Murray's stud rams. The station is 33 miles from Adelaide; 9,769 sheep were shorn last season by exhibitor. The sheep are paddocked, but are not artificially fed in any way. (2) Unskirted fleece of Merino ram's wool; age of sheep, 2½ years; weight, 14lbs. 8ozs.; growth, — days. (3) Unskirted fleece of Merino ram's wool, 2½ years; 15lbs. 4ozs.; growth, — days. (4) Unskirted fleece of Merino ewe's wool, 2½ years; 11lbs.; growth, — days. (5) Unskirted Merino ewe's fleece, 2½ years; 11lbs. 2ozs.; growth, — days. (6) Un-

skirted Merino ewe's fleece, 3½ years; sire and dam Highland Valley bred; 10lbs. 2 ozs.; growth, days. (7) Unskirted Merino ewe's fleece, 3½ years; sire and dam Highland Valley bred; 10lbs. 8ozs.; growth, days. (8) Unskirted Merino lamb's fleece, 7 months; sire and dam Highland Valley bred; 6lbs. 3½ozs.; growth, days. (9) Unskirted Merino lamb's fleece, 7 months; sire and dam Highland Valley bred; 5lbs. 12½ozs.; growth, days. (10) Unskirted Merino ewe's fleece (for geographical exhibit), 2½ years; dam, Highland Valley ewe; sire, of John Murray's rams; 11lbs. 15ozs.; growth, days. (11) Showcase of samples of Merino rams', ewes', and lambs' wool, mostly Highland Valley bred ewes, sired by John Murray's rams. The average weight of the fleeces cut on Highland Valley and Nalpa stations was 9lbs. 6½ozs., exclusive of lambs. The market brand of this wool is ^{STIRLING} _{HY}.

22. CLELAND, MRS. J. F., *Beaumont*.—White Kangaroo Skin Muff.

23. ELDER, SIRTHOMAS, *Birksgate, near Adelaide*.—Two camels (stuffed) bred in South Australia. One of these is saddled and harnessed for travelling, surmounted by figure of rider in S. A bushman's costume.

24. MALCOLM'S OSTRICH FARMING COMPANY (Limited), *Gawler and Port Augusta*.—(1) Ostriches bred in South Australia. (2) Ostrich feathers, eggs, &c.

25. REID, JOHN & SONS, *Hindmarsh*.—Wool mats.

26. SCHLORK, F. H., & CO., *Gawler-place, Adelaide*.—(1) Specimens of South Australian wool, dyed in various colors. (2) Mats, &c., from South Australian wools.

27. WATSON, J. J., *Adelaide*.—Ram's head encrusted with salt. Bones, sticks, and other articles placed in salt lagoons in some portions of the colony become speedily encrusted with saline particles, which form into beautiful crystals similar to the specimen.

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CLASS VI.—LEATHER, SKINS, FURS, ETC.

1. COMMISSIONERS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—(1) Furs and skins of native animals, and manufactures therefrom, including rugs, mats, duchesses, capes, muffs, caps, &c., made by Mr. S. Lawrance, Adelaide, and Mr. H. Lush, Kingston. (2) Stuffed specimens of kangaroos, emus, wallabies, dingoes, and other native animals.

2. DOWIE, ALEXANDER, *Hindmarsh*.—Leather.

3. GIDDINGS, W. J. P., *Norwood*,

South Australia.—Flowers made from native birds' feathers.

4. REID, JOHN, & SONS, *Hindmarsh*.—Leather.

5. SCHLORK, F. H. & CO., *Gawler-place, Adelaide*.—South Australian ostrich feathers, dressed, curled, and dyed.

6. SCRIVEN BROTHERS, *Commercial Tannery, Hindmarsh*.—Dressing leather.

7. WILLIS, H., *Hindmarsh*.—Leather.

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CLASS VII.—VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

1. GOVERNMENT RESIDENT, HON. J. L. PARSONS, *Palmerston, Northern Territory*.—(1) Gum Arabic. (2) Gum acacia.

2. HARDY, ARTHUR, M.P., *Mount Lofty*.—Cork (*Quercus suberosa*) grown at Mount Lofty. This cork is from an oak grown by Mr. Hardy, at Mount

Lofty, near Adelaide, at an elevation of about 2,300ft. above the sea. The trees were raised from acorns obtained from Spain in the year 1864. The trees from which the specimens are taken are at the present date (January, 1886) 20ft. high. One of the specimens of cork, the complete ring, is

taken from a bough which had not previously been stripped. The two smaller specimens, marked "second growth," are from bark previously stripped, about five years ago.

3. *MOFFLIN, W., & Co., Currie-street, Adelaide.*—Gums.

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CLASS VIII.—CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.

1. *BARTON & CO., Hackney, near Adelaide.*—(1) Baking and other powders. (2) Brunswick black.

2. *BICKFORD, A. M., & SONS, Currie-street, Adelaide.*—(1) Six dozen cough elixir. (2) Six dozen sea spray.

3. *BRADDOCK & SONS, Brompton, near Adelaide.*—(1) Samples Printing Inks—Oriental blue, drop blue, ultramarine blue, pure blue, claret lake, agate red, geranium lake, magenta, mauve, imperial red, brown, green, yellow, pale imperial red, new red,

black news and jobbing, black jobbing, black book. (2) Gold lacquer. (3) Pure benzole. (4) Eucalyptus oil.

4. *LAWRY, MICHAEL, Gawler River.*—(1) Annealing fluid for softening cast iron. (2) Boiler fluid, to prevent incrustation on steam boilers (18-gallon cask.

5. *SEPPELT, B., Seppeltsfeld, Greenock.*—(1) Spirits of wine, the produce of South Australian grapes; strength, 65·5° over proof. (2) Extract of wattle flowers, for perfumery purposes.

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CLASS IX.—TOBACCO.

1. *ARMBRUSTER & UHLMANN, Rundle-street, Adelaide.*—Tobacco and cigars made in the colony.

2. *DIXSON, ROBERT, & CO., Light-square west, Adelaide.*—Manufactured tobaccos. This firm commenced the manufacture of tobacco in Adelaide about nine years ago, and now have a factory replete with the best and most

modern machinery. The machinery is driven by a 20-horsepower engine, and the presses are worked by hydraulic pumps. About sixty persons are employed in making twist, plug, nailrod, and other kinds and grades of tobacco. Carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops are attached to the factory, so that very little work has to be sent outside.

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CLASS X.—TALLOW.

MOFFLIN, W., & CO., Currie-street, Adelaide.—Tallow.

CLASS XI.—PORTABLE WEAPONS, AND HUNTING AND SHOOTING EQUIPMENTS.

1. **BOARD OF GOVERNORS PUBLIC LIBRARY, &c.**—Native mi-mi, or wurley, with figures of aboriginal man, lubra, and piccaninny.

2. **COMMISSIONERS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—(1) Figure of aboriginal in primitive canoe, spearing fish, modelled from life, by Mr. A. Saupe. (2) Figure of aboriginal making fire by friction, modelled from life, by Mr. A. Saupe. (3) Native baskets and native mats. (4) Spears from the Northern Territory.

3. **DAVENPORT, SIR S., Beaumont.**—Native baskets.

4. **JONES, J. W., Conservator of Water, Adelaide.**—Collection of Native Weapons. (1) 7 boomerangs and 4 spears, from Diamantina, north-east corner of the province. (2) 9 boome-

rangs; 1 shield; 3 slippers for concealing track; 1 bag containing charms, &c., used in the rites of circumcision; 1 parcel of stone ornaments; 1 woomera, for throwing spears; 3 native bowls, for carrying water from Charlotte Waters to north-west corner of province.

5. **PROTECTOR OF ABORIGINES, Adelaide.**—Waddies, shield, spear-throwing sticks (woomerars), boomerangs, clubs or swords, spears, bags or wallets of native hemp, from Kopperamana, Cooper's Creek, Far North.

6. **WILKINSON, W. B., Pirie-street, Adelaide.**—14 barbed spears; 4 stone-headed spears; 4 clubs and 1 woomera, for throwing spears—weapons made and used by aborigines of Northern Territory.

SIXTH GROUP—MACHINERY, APPARATUS, AND PROCESSES USED IN THE MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.

CLASS I.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

1. **COMMISSIONERS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—(1) Seed sowers used on South Australian farms—(a) Mr. A. W. Dobbie's; (b) Mr. H. B. Hawke's. (2) Stump-jumping implements used in cultivating rocky and stumpy land—(a) Scarifier, invented and made by Messrs. J. W. Stott & Son, Alma; (b) Subsoil plough, made by Mr. S. Bracegirdle, Edinburgh, Yorke's Peninsula. The above implements, as their name implies, are used on stumpy land, where there has been a growth of mallee

scrub that has been cut or rolled down with a heavy roller. This is generally done before summer, so that the branches may have plenty of time to wither. After a lapse of about two months, a "land" is cleared all round the "mullenised" ground (the term used for the above mode of dealing with scrub land) to prevent the spread of fire. Opportunity is then taken of a hot day to light the scrub which has been thus rolled or cut down, and if it be a favorable day, a good clean burn

is the result, leaving nothing but a mass of ashes on the ground, and the stumps which are level with the surface. The next operation is the breaking up of the ground, which, if the earth is loose, is done with the stump-jumping scarifier, which is set to the required depth by an adjustable lever. The horses are then started, and as soon as one of the shares comes in contact with a stump, it gradually rises until the shank of the tyne is a little further ahead of the stump than the share; the share then passes over the stump and falls into the ground on the other side, and so on over every stump that

comes in the way. Thousands of acres of ground that would not pay to "grub," or root out the stumps, are treated in the above manner every year, and produce excellent grain.

2. *MARTIN, JAMES, & CO., Limited, Gawler.*—One South Australian stripper.

3. *RAMSAY, J. G., & CO., Mount Barker.*—Model of stripper used in South Australia to reap and thresh crops of wheat, barley, oats, &c., leaving the straw standing on the ground, to be either burned or gathered at leisure.

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CLASS II.—FARM APPLIANCES, ACCESSORIES, ETC.

1. *HODDINOTT, Henry Herbert, Tea-tree Gully, near Adelaide.*—Patent self-regulating incubator, to hatch 100 eggs, invented by exhibitor.

2. *ROBERTSON, J., Adelaide.*—Collection of apiarian appliances made from indigenous timbers.

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CLASS III.—MISCELLANEOUS MACHINERY AND MODELS.

1. *GIBBES, WM. KENTON, Victoria-square, Adelaide.*—Bottling apparatus; the Patent outside Stopper Bottle for aerated waters, Wine, Spirit, and Beer Bottles.

2. *MILLER, JAMES, West-terrace, Adelaide.*—(1) Working Model of Automatic Apparatus, proposed to be applied to sea-going vessels, or vessels on rivers or canals, for the purpose of enabling masters of vessels during the night to ascertain the course that ap-

proaching vessels are steering. (2) Model of Automatic Signal Apparatus, for the prevention of railway accidents caused by the collapsing of bridges, viaducts, &c., or the destruction of culverts, embankments, &c., by means of flood waters. (3) An instrument to neutralise the expansion and contraction in surveyors' measuring chains, caused by changes of temperature. (4) Model of Coupling for connecting together lengths of shafting for transmitting motion to machinery.

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CLASS IV.—WORK IN METALS.

1. *DOBBIE, A. W., Gawler-place, Adelaide.*—Specimen of lobby name-plate frame, nickel plated.

2. *FULTON, G. E. & CO., Kilkenny, near Adelaide.*—Iron castings and patent water meter.

3. **GRAY, W. F. & CO.,** *Gawler-place, Adelaide.*—Zincwork ventilator, as used in the Government schools.

4. **REVELL, ADAMS, & CO.,** *Freeman-street, Adelaide.*—Iron castings.

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CLASS V.—CARRIAGES AND WHEELWRIGHTS' WORK.

1. **BARLOW, THOMAS, & SONS,** *Hindmarsh-square, Adelaide.*—Small wagonette, made chiefly from indigenous woods.

2. **CLARKE BROTHERS,** *Franklin-street, Adelaide.*—Buggy made from woods indigenous to South Australia and Northern Territory; leather and iron also manufactured in the colony. Its special feature is a peculiar arrangement of the seat fixings, by which the vehicle can be quickly converted from a two to a four seated buggy. The device consists of two sliding seat rails, which allow the ordinary fixed portion of the seat to fall downwards, and in so doing it raises into position a hitherto hidden seat back, which makes a comfortable seat for two persons in

the back portion of the buggy. The exhibit is made entirely of colonial woods highly polished. The framing part is of stringybark, blackwood being used in the panels. The bottom boards consist of Australian cedar, pine, and blackwood. The hubs of the wheels are made of Australian box, the rims of blackwood, and the spokes of white gum. In the upholstery nothing but morocco and colonial-made leather has been used, this part of the work being very superior. The footmats are dingo skin, and the Australian coat of arms is depicted on each of the lamps.

3. **RAY, W. H.,** *O'Connell-street, North Adelaide.*—Carriage made from indigenous woods, with patent lug and shaft attachment, invented by exhibitor.

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CLASS VI.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

1. **COLTON, J. & CO.,** *Currie-street, Adelaide.*—Saddlery.

2. **GENERY, W.,** *Rundle-street,*

Adelaide.—Camel saddle, as made for the use of explorers, surveyors, and others travelling in the interior of South Australia.

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CLASS VII.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY APPARATUS.

1. **CHAMBER OF MANUFACTURES, INCORPORATED,** *Adelaide.*—Model of tramcar in use in Adelaide (the work of two lads).

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CLASS VIII.—NAVIGATION.

1. **H. C. FLETCHER,** *Port Adelaide.*
—(1) Photograph of new graving dock in course of construction at Port Adelaide by the exhibitor. (2) Photograph

of ship *Albany* being lengthened on patent slip, the property of the exhibitor.

CLASS IX.—MILITARY APPLIANCES, ETC.

1. *SIMPSON, A. & SON.*—Electric contact mine (torpedo) with circuit closer, unloaded ; manufactured in Adelaide by the exhibitors.

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CLASS X.—BRUSHWARE.

1. *INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, Brougham Place, North Adelaide.*—Brushware and mats made by blind workers.

SEVENTH GROUP—ALIMENTARY PRODUCTS.

CLASS I.—CEREALS, FARINACEOUS PRODUCTS, AND PRODUCTS DERIVED THEREFROM.

1. *ADELAIDE MILLING AND MERCANTILE CO., LIMITED.*—Two tons flour.

2. *ANGAS, J. H., Collingrove.*—One bag Lammas wheat (254lbs.); one bag purple straw wheat (266lbs.); one bag Tuscan wheat (259lbs.); one bushel purple straw wheat; one bushel Scotch wonder wheat, and part bushel rye; also one bushel Lammas wheat, and one bushel Tuscan wheat.

3. *CUSTANCE, PROFESSOR, Agricultural College, Roseworthy.*—Cereals in the straw.

4. *DELAND & CO., Hamley Bridge.*—One bag flour (200lbs.)

5. *DUNN, J., & CO., Freeman-street, Adelaide.*—Flour and grain.

6. *FINCK, C. H., Greenock.*—One bag flour.

7. *GOVERNMENT RESIDENT (Hon. J. L. Parsons), Palmerston, Northern Territory.*—(1) Tapioca. (2) Arrow-root.

8. *HAY, ARCHIBALD, of "The Glen," Bremer.*—One bag wheat, grown on the Bremer; purple straw variety; weight, 66lbs. 14ozs.

9. *HILFERS, G., & CO., Gawler.*—One bag of flour (200lb.)

10. *MALCOLM, WILLIAM, Curriestreet, Adelaide.*—Flour.

11. *MCCOLL, A. & J., Richman's Creek.*—One bag of twenty weeks' wheat (4½ bushels).

12. *ROBERTSON, JOHN, Golden Grove.*—(1) Chevalier barley. (2) Cape barley.

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CLASS II.—FATTY SUBSTANCES USED AS FOOD, ETC.

1. *BARNARD, G. L., Walkerville, near Adelaide.*—Olive oil in bottle.

2. *CORPORATION OF THE CITY*

OF ADELAIDE.—Olive oil (five galls.) produced in South Australia, from fruit grown in the City of Adelaide plantations.

3. **DAVENPORT, SIR SAMUEL**, *Beaumont, near Adelaide*.—Olive oil.

4. **GOVERNMENT RESIDENT** (*Hon. J. L. Parsons*), *Palmerston, Northern*

Territory.—(1) Peanut, sesame, castor and cotton oils. (2) One bag dholl. (3) Ground nuts, sesame seed, prepared by Maurice Holtje.

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CLASS III.—MEAT AND FISH.

1. **CONRAD, LEOPOLD**, *Hindley-street, Adelaide*.—(1) Six tierces corn beef, each containing 300lbs. (2) Five cases assorted preserved meats, each containing 96lbs. net. (3) Twenty-four mutton hams.

2. **KITHER, WILLIAM**, *Rundle-street, Adelaide*.—(1) Eight tierces beef. (2) Two barrels pork.

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CLASS IV.—CONDIMENTS.

1. **BARNFIELD, TURNER & CO.**, *London Condiment Works, East Adelaide*.—Pickles, sauces, powders, essences, Brunswick black, &c.

2. **BARTON & CO.**, *Haackney, near Adelaide*.—Tomato sauce, pickles (assorted), sauces, culinary essences, condiments, and oilmen's stores.

3. **FORBES, ALEXANDER**, *Angaston*.—Fruits in preserve, jams, and jellies.

4. **HANTON, HENRY B.**, *Fullarton, near Adelaide*.—Jams, jellies, and marmalades.

5. **MARGETTS, C.**, *Parkside*.—Tomato sauce.

6. **McEWIN, GEORGE, & SONS**,

Glen Ewin, Teatree Gully.—Assorted jams.

7. **MURRAY, ALEXANDER, & SONS**, *Coromandel Valley*.—Jams and jellies.

8. **ROBERTSON, J.**, *Adelaide*.—Condiments, vinegar, &c.

9. **SEPPELT, B.**, *Seppeltsfield*.—Pure white wine vinegar, made from South Australian wine (one dozen in case and one quarter cask, containing twenty-eight gallons).

10. **WAVERLEY VINEGAR COMPANY**, *West-terrace, Adelaide*.—Tomato sauce, Worcester sauce, walnut pickles, almond pickles, curry powder, flour of mustard, manufactured by exhibitor from South Australian grown seed, and vinegar.

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CLASS V.—WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, AND OTHER BEVERAGES.

1. **AULD, WM. P.**, *Auldana*.—(1) One case Auldana Ruby, No. 1; name of vineyard, Auldana; extent, 100 acres; color, ruby; character, dry, light; vintage, 1871; names of grapes from which wine is made, Mataro, Shiraz, and Carbinet; quantity on

hand, a few dozens. ["Wine of this vintage was shipped to London in 1874."] Age of vines, from 1856; nature of soil, decomposed iron and limestone, good loam; elevation, 600ft.; how cultivated, ploughed, &c., and long and short pruning; number of acres of

grapes from which this wine is made, thirty; of Claret type. (2) One case White, A; color, amber; character, light, dry; vintage, 1873; names of grapes from which wine is made, Verdeilho, Palomino, Blanco, Doradilla, and Gouais, fermented together; quantity on hand, a few dozens; age of vines, from 1856; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, thirty; of Chablis type.

2. **AULDANA VINEYARD PROPRIETORS, Auldana.**—(1) Twenty-one cases Auldana Ruby, No. 14; name of vineyard, Auldana; extent, 120 acres; color, ruby; character, medium, dry; vintage, 1883; name of grapes from which wine is made, Mataro and Shiraz; quantity on hand, 20,000 gallons; age of vines, from 1856 to 1884; nature of soil, decomposed iron and limestone, good loam; elevation, 600ft.; how cultivated, ploughed, &c., long and short pruning; acres of grapes from which this wine is made, sixty; of Claret type. (2) Twenty-one cases Auldana Ruby, C.; color, ruby; character, medium, dry; vintage, 1883; grapes from which wine is made, Shiraz, Mataro, and Carbinet; quantity on hand, 30,000 gallons; number of acres of vines from which this wine is made, 100; of Claret type. (3) Twenty-one cases Ruby Cup; color, ruby; character, full bodied, sweet; vintage, 1883; name of grapes from which this wine is made, Shiraz and Mataro; quantity on hand, 15,000 gallons; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, 100; of Claret type. (4) Thirteen cases Auldana Ladies' Pride; color, white; character, full bodied, sweet; vintage, 1883; name of grape from which wine is made, Grenache, not fermented with the skins nor pressed; quantity on hand, 5,000 gallons; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, ten; of Malaga type. (5) One case Auldana Cup; color, white; character, light, dry; vintage, 1883; name of grapes from which wine is made, Verdeilho, Doradilla, Riesling, and a few scatels; quantity on hand, 10,000

gallons; age of vines, from 1856; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, sixty; of Chablis type. (6) One case Auldana Riesling; color, white; character, light, dry; vintage, 1883; name of grape from which wine is made, Riesling; quantity on hand, 2,000 gallons; age of vines, from 1856; number of acres of grapes from which wine is made, twenty; of Hock type. (7) One case Auldana Muscatel; color, white; character, light, dry; vintage, 1883; name of grape from which wine is made, Muscatel; quantity on hand, 2,000 gallons; age of vines, from 1856; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, forty; of Constantia type. (8) One case of soil from Auldana vineyard.

3. **BAKER, RICHMOND, Page-street, Adelaide.**—Wine.

4. **DAVENPORT, SIR SAMUEL, Beaumont, near Adelaide.**—(1) Four cases Sauterne wine; name of vineyard, Beaumont; extent, twenty-five acres; selling price f.o.b. 16s. per dozen or 6s. per gallon; color, white; character, light; vintage, 1883; name of grape from which wine is made, Sercial; quantity on hand, 150 dozen and 300 gallons; age of wine, ten to fifteen years; nature of soil, reddish mould, with slate and lime mixtures; aspect, westward; elevation, 500ft.; how cultivated, by horse and hand; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, fourteen acres; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 2,500; of Sauterne type. (2) Ten cases dry Sauterne wine; quantity on hand, 100 gallons; other particulars as above; of Sauterne type. (3) Twenty cases and one quarter cask Chateau Beaumont wine; selling price f.o.b., 15s. per dozen and 5s. per gallon; color, red; character, full-bodied, sweet; vintage, 1871; name of grapes from which wine is made, Grenache and Shiraz, Mataro, and Gouais; quantity on hand, 4,000 gallons; age of vines, twenty-three years; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, seven; of Burgundy type. (4) Fifteen cases

Chablis wine; selling price f.o.b., 13s. per dozen and 4s. per gallon; color, white; character, light; vintage, 1884; name of grape from which wine is made, Doradilla; quantity on hand, 200 dozen and 500 gallons; age of vines, ten years; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, twelve; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 1,000; of Chablis type. (5) One case Shiraz wine; selling price f.o.b., 40s. per dozen; color, red; character, liqueur; vintage, 1868; name of grape from which this wine is made, Shiraz; quantity on hand, five dozen; age of vines, twenty-four years; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, three; of Hermitage type. (6) Fourteen cases Port wine; selling price f.o.b., 8s. 6d. per gallon, 20s. per dozen; color, red; character, full-bodied; vintage, 1883; name of grape from which wine is made, Grenache; quantity on hand, 500 gallons; age of vines, twenty-four years; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, two; number of gallons made last vintage, 600; of Port type. (7) Five cases Claret; selling price f.o.b., 20s. per dozen; color, red; character, light; vintage, 1884; name of grapes from which this wine is made, Shiraz and Carbinet; quantity on hand, 500 gallons; age of vines, twenty-four years; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, three; of Claret type. (8) Eleven cases Creme d'Alicante wine; selling price, 125s. per dozen; color, red; character, liqueur; vintage, 1883; name of grape from which this wine is made, Grenache; quantity on hand, twenty-five dozen; age of vines, twenty-four years; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, two; of a Liqueur character. (9) Five cases Hermitage wine; selling price, 12s. per dozen, 4s. per gallon; color, red; character, full-bodied; quantity on hand, 1,500 gallons; age of vines, twenty-four years; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, three; of Burgundy type. (10) Three pipes (319 gallons), Vin Ordinaire; selling price f.o.b., 6s. per dozen, 2s. per gallon; color, red; character, light;

vintage, 1885; grapes from which wine is made, second crushing; quantity on hand, 1,000 gallons; age of vines, ten to fifteen years; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 2,000. (11) Five cases Madeira wine; selling price f.o.b., 20s. per dozen, 5s. per gallon; color, white; character, full-bodied; vintage, 1875; name of grape from which wine is made, Sercial; quantity on hand, 100 dozen; of Sauterne type.

5. ELDER, SIR THOMAS, *Glen Osmond*.

— (1) One quarter-cask and four cases of Madeira wine; name of vineyard, Birksgate, Glen Osmond, near Adelaide; extent of vineyard, seventeen and a half acres; selling price in bulk, f.o.b. at Port Adelaide, 4s. per gallon; color, white; character, sweet; vintage, 1882; name of grape from which wine is made, Madeira; quantity on hand, 600 gallons; age of vines, twenty-seven years; nature of soil, dark soil with stony subsoil; elevation, 1,200ft. above sea-level; how cultivated, spur-pruned; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, five; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 400 gallons; of Madeira type. (2) One quarter-cask and four cases of Port wine; selling price in bulk, 4s. per gallon; color, dark red; character, full-bodied; vintage, 1880 and 1881 blended; names of grapes from which wine is made, Shiraz, Mataro, Black Portugal, and Caryguane; quantity on hand, 2,000 gallons; age of vines, twenty-seven years; nature of soil, dark clay; elevation, 1,200ft.; how cultivate, rod-pruned; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, six; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 600; of Port type. (3) One quarter-cask and four cases of dry Sherry wine; selling price in bulk, 4s. per gallon; color, white; character, full-bodied dry; vintage, 1880; names of grapes from which wine is made, Gouais, Verdeilho, Tokay, and Doradilla; quantity on hand, 500 gallons; age of vines, twenty-seven years; nature of soil, dark clayey soil, stony subsoil; elevation, 1,200ft.; how cultivated, spur-pruned; number of acres

of grapes from which this wine is made, two; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 600; of Sherry type. (4) Four cases of Burgundy wine; selling price in bulk, 4s. per gallon; color, dark red; character, full-bodied dry; vintage, 1880; name of grape from which wine is made, Shiraz; quantity on hand, 600 gallons; nature of soil, dark soil, clayey subsoil; elevation, 1,200ft.; how cultivated, rod-pruned; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, five and a half; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 600 gallons; of Burgundy type.

6. *GILBERT, WILLIAM, Pewsey Vale.*—(1) Two hogsheads and five cases of Riesling wine; name of vineyard, Pewsey Vale; extent, twenty-eight acres; selling price, in bulk, f.o.b. at Port Adelaide, 4s. per gallon; color, white; character, light, about 18 per cent.; vintage, 1878 and 1879; name of grape from which wine is made, Riesling; quantity on hand, 20,000 gallons; age of vines, from five to thirty years; nature of soil, sand and gravel; elevation, 1,500ft. above sea level; how cultivated, trellised; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 10,000. Exhibitor states—"I could ship 10,000 gallons of wine, half white and half red, annually, and guarantee a uniform sample of light white, ditto light red, containing about 18 per cent. of natural alcohol; no spirit ever added; of Hock type. (2) Two hogsheads and five cases Carbinet wine; selling price, in bulk, 4s. per gallon f.o.b., in 1,000-gallon lots; color, red; character, light; about 18 per cent.; vintage, about 1879 and 1880; names of grapes from which wine is made, Carbinet and Shiraz; quantity on hand, 20,000 gallons; age of vines, from five to thirty years; nature of soil, sand and gravel; elevation, 1,500ft. above sea level; how cultivated, trellised; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 10,000 gallons; of Claret type.

7. *HARDY, THOMAS, Adelaide.*—(1) One case Oomoo Red; selling price,

in bulk, f.o.b. at Port Adelaide, 6s. per gallon; color, red; character, light; vintage, 1882; names of grapes from which this wine is made, Carbinet and Shiraz; quantity on hand, 5,000 gallons; of Burgundy type. (2) One case Tintara Red; name of vineyard, Tintara; extent, 500 acres; selling price, f.o.b., 3s. per gallon; color, red; character, light; vintage, 1884; name of grape from which this wine is made, Matara; quantity on hand, 15,000 gallons; age of vines, twenty-one years; nature of soil, ironstone hills and calcareous subsoil, eastern aspect; 600ft. above sea level; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, 200; how cultivated, ploughed and scarified; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 18,000; of Burgundy type. (3) One case Carbinet; name of vineyards, Tintara and others; selling price, f.o.b., 6s. per gallon; color, red; character, light; vintage, 1876; name of grape from which this wine is made, Carbinet; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 2,000; of Claret type. (4) Twenty-one cases Doradilla; name of vineyard, Tintara; selling price, f.o.b., 5s. per gallon; color, white; character, light; vintage, 1884; name of grape from which this wine is made, Doradilla; quantity on hand, 5,000 gallons; age of vines, twenty-one years; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 8,000; of Chablis type. (5) Nineteen cases Riesling; name of vineyard, Wangolere; selling price, f.o.b., 7s. per gallon; color, white; character, light; vintage, 1882; name of grape from which this wine is made, Riesling; quantity on hand, 2,000 gallons; of Hock type. (6) One case Sherry; name of vineyard, Angaston; selling price f.o.b., 6s. per gallon; color, white; character, full-bodied; vintage, 1880; name of grape from which this wine is made, Sherry; nature of soil, sandy loam, calcareous subsoil; how cultivated, ploughed and scarified; quantity on hand, 2,000 gallons; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 4,000 gallons; of Sherry type. (7) One case Verdeilho; name of vineyard, Bank-

side; extent, sixty acres; selling price f.o.b., 7s. 6d. per gallon; color, white; character, sweet; vintage, 1880; name of grape from which this wine is made, Verdelho; age of vines, twenty-five years; nature of soil, alluvial; how cultivated, trellised, ploughed and scarified; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 2,000; of Madeira type. (8) One case Shiraz; name of vineyard, Bankside; selling price f.o.b., 5s. per gallon; color, red; character, sweet; vintage, 1883; name of grape from which this wine is made, Shiraz; quantity on hand, 10,000 gallons; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 10,000; of Port type. (9) One case Sauvignon Blanc; name of vineyard, Tintara; extent, 500 acres; selling price f.o.b., 7s. 6d. per gallon; color, white; character, full-bodied; vintage, 1883; name of grape from which this wine is made, Sauvignon Blanc; quantity on hand, 500 gallons. number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 800 gallons; of Sauterne type. (10) One case Tintara Red; name of vineyard, Tintara; selling price f.o.b., 5s. per gallon; color, red; character, full-bodied; vintage, 1879; name of grape from which this wine is made, Mataro; of Burgundy type. (11) One case Port; name of vineyard, Angaston; extent, 100 acres; selling price f.o.b., 6s. per gallon; color, red; character, full-bodied; vintage, 1880; name of grape from which this wine is made, Shiraz; quantity on hand, 1,000 gallons; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 3,000 gallons; of Port type. (12) Fifty-one cases No. 1 Claret; name of vineyard, Tintara and other; selling price f.o.b., 5s. per gallon; color, red; character light; vintage, 1882; quantity on hand, 5,000 gallons; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 10,000 gallons; of Claret type. (13) Fourteen hogsheads Tintara Red; name of vineyard, Tintara; selling price f.o.b., 3s. per gallon; color, red; character, light; vintage, 1883; names of grapes from which this wine is made, Mataro and Shiraz; quantity on hand, 10,000 gallons; number of gallons manufactured last

vintage, 15,000; of Burgundy type. (14) Five hogsheads Doradilla; name of vineyard, Tintara; selling price f.o.b., 5s. per gallon; color, white; character, light; vintage, 1883; name of grape from which this wine is made, Doradilla; quantity on hand, 5,000 gallons; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 5,000 gallons; of Chablis type. (15) One hoghead Shiraz; name of vineyard, Bankside; selling price, 5s. per gallon; color, red; character, sweet; vintage, 1883; name of grape from which this wine is made, Shiraz; quantity on hand, 10,000 gallons; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 10,000; of Port type.

8. HAY, HON. ALEXANDER, M.L.C., Linden, near Adelaide.—One case Linden Tokay; name of vineyard, Linden; extent nine acres; color, white; character, full bodied; vintage, 1878; name of grape from which wine is made, Tokay; quantity on hand 500 gallons; age of vines twenty-four years; nature of soil, marly and stony; aspect, north and west; elevation, 300ft.; how cultivated, ploughed, harrowed, and hoed; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, two; number of gallons made last vintage, 700. ["I do not make wine every year, nor for sale; I make what I want for use and for friends. Some years I sell the whole of the grapes."] Of Sherry type. (2) Two cases Linden Tokay; vintage, 1883; quantity on hand, 100 dozen quarts; Sherry type. (3) Two cases Linden Red; vintage, 1880; color, red; character, full bodied; names of grapes from which this wine is made, Grenache, Mataro, and Caryguane; quantity on hand, 300 gallons; age of vines, twenty-four years; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, five. ["No wine made last vintage, grapes all sold for winemaking."] Of Port type. (4) Two cases Linden Claret; vintage, 1884; color, red; character, light; names of grapes from which this wine is made, Grenache, Mataro, and Caryguane; quantity on hand, 500 gallons; number of acres of grapes from which

this wine is made, a portion of the produce of five acres; of Claret type.

9. *JACOB, WILLIAM, Moorooroo.*—

(1) One case Riesling wine; name of vineyard, Moorooroo; extent, sixty-five acres; color, white; character, dry; vintage, 1879; name of grape from which wine is made, Riesling; quantity on hand, none; age of vines, twenty-four years; nature of soil, calcareous loam; aspect, southern and eastern, slight rises; how cultivated, ploughed and trellised; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 10,000 gallons; of Hock type. (2) One case Verdelho wine; color, white; character, sweet; vintage, 1879; name of grape from which wine is made, Verdelho; quantity on hand, none; age of vines, twenty-four years; other particulars as above; of Madeira type. (3) One case Red wine; color, red; character, dry; vintage, 1880; names of grapes from which wine is made, Carbinet and Shiraz; quantity on hand, 2,000 gallons; age of vines, twenty-four years; other particulars as above; of Port type. (4) One case, containing two bottles Riesling, 1866; two bottles Riesling, 1869; two bottles Spanish, 1867; three bottles Carbinet, 1873; two bottles Verdelho, 1873; and one bottle Verdelho, 1869 (special assortment); the produce of Moorooroo vineyard. ["To be submitted to experts to test keeping qualities of the wines."]

10. *PENFOLD & CO., Magill, near Adelaide.*—

(1) Five cases Frontignac wine; name of vineyard, The Grange; extent, 105 acres; selling price in bottle f.o.b., at Port Adelaide, 24s. (quarts), 27s. (pints); color, red; character, full-bodied, sweet; vintages, 1876, 1881, and 1882; name of grapes from which wine is made, Frontignac, Madeira, and Grenache; quantity on hand, 5,000 gallons; age of vines, twenty-five years; elevation, 400ft.; how cultivated, plough and hand; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, twenty, and grapes purchased; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 8,000; of Constantia type. (2) Five quarter casks and five cases Frontignac

wine; selling price as above, 7s. per gallon; 21s. (quarts); 24s. (pints); vintages, 1882 and 1883; name of grapes from which this wine is made, Grenache, Madeira, Frontignac, and Temprano; quantity on hand, 30,000 gallons; age of vines, twenty-five years; nature of soil, chocolate loam; of Constantia type.

(3) Five cases Muscadine; selling price in bottle f.o.b., at Port Adelaide, 24s. per case of one dozen; color, white; character, full-bodied, sweet; vintage, 1881 and 1882; names of grapes from which wine is made, Muscat and Pedro Ximenes; quantity on hand, 5,000 gallons; age of vines, twenty-five years; nature of soil, chocolate loam; elevation, 400ft.; how cultivated, plough and hand; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, ten acres, and produce of other vineyards; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 8,000; of Constantia type. (4) Five quarter casks and five cases Muscadine wine; selling price 7s. per gallon, 21s. (quarts), 24s. (pints); vintages, 1882, 1883, and 1884; quantity on hand, 20,000 gallons; of Constantia type. (5) Five cases of Grange Tawney; selling price, 42s. (quarts), 45s. (pints); color, tawney; character, sweet, full-bodied; vintage, 1870 to 1875; names of grapes from which wine is made, Madeira, Frontignac, and Grenache; quantity on hand, 3,000 gallons; age of vines, twenty-five years; nature of soil, chocolate loam; elevation, 400ft.; how cultivated, plough and hand; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, ten; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 1,000; of Sherry type. (6) Five cases Port wine; selling price 28s. (quarts); color, red; character, full-bodied; vintages, 1876 to 1878; name of grapes from which wine is made, Grenache, Shiraz, and Frontignac; quantity on hand, 5,000 gallons; age of vines, 25 years; character of soil, chocolate loam; elevation, 400ft.; how cultivated, plough and hand; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, twenty, and produce of other vineyards; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 10,000; of Port

type. (7) Five cases of Constantia wine; selling price, 20s. (quarts), 23s. (pints); color, red; character, full-bodied; vintages, 1879 and 1881; name of grapes from which this wine made, Frontignac and Shiraz; quantity on hand, 10,000 gallons; age of vines, twenty-five years; nature of soil, chocolate loam; elevation, 400ft.; how cultivated, plough and hand; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, thirty acres and produce of other vineyards; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 10,000; of Constantia type. (8) Five quarter-casks and five cases Constantia wine; selling price, 5s. 6d. per gallon; 17s. (quarts); 20s. (pints); color, red; character, full-bodied, medium, sweet; vintages, 1882 and 1883; names of grapes from which this wine is made, Frontignac and Shiraz; quantity on hand 40,000 gallons; age of vines, twenty-five years; nature of soil, chocolate loam; elevation, 400ft.; how cultivated, plough and hand; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, thirty acres and produce of other vineyards; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 10,000; of Constantia type. (9) Five cases Grenache wine; selling price, 20s. (quarts) 23s. (pints); color, red; character, full-bodied; vintages, 1876 to 1881; names of grapes from which this wine is made, Mataro and Grenache; quantity on hand, 10,000 gallons; age of vines, twenty-five years; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, thirty acres and produce of other vineyards; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 10,000; of Port type. (10) Five quarter-casks and five cases Grenache wine; selling price, 5s. 6d. per gallon; 17s. (quarts); 20s. (pints); vintages, 1882 and 1883; quantity on hand, 40,000 gallons; nature of soil, &c., chocolate loam, at foot of hills, facing north-west and south; of Port type. (11) Five cases Carbinet wine; selling price, 17s. (quarts); 20s. (pints); color, red; character, dry; vintage, 1881; names of grapes, Shiraz and Carbinet; quantity on hand, 10,000 gallons; age of vines, twenty-five years; nature of

soil, chocolate loam; number of acres of grapes, ten acres and produce of other vineyards; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 10,000; Burgundy type. (12) Five cases Carbinet wine: selling price, 16s. (quarts); 19s. (pints); vintages, 1881 and 1882; quantity on hand, 2,000 gallons; of Burgundy type. (13) Five quarter-casks and five cases Carbinet wine; selling price, 4s. 6d. per gallon; 15s. (quarts); 18s. (pints); character, dry, light-bodied; vintages, 1882 and 1883; quantity on hand, 20,000 gallons; of Burgundy type. (14) Five cases Riesling wine; selling price, 15s. (quarts); 18s. (pints); color, light white; character, dry, light; vintages, 1882 and 1883; name of grape, Riesling; quantity on hand, 3,000 gallons; age of vines, twenty-five years; nature of soil, rich chocolate loam, fifteen miles from seacoast, at foot of hills; elevation, 400ft.; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, ten; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 3,000; of Hock type. (15) Five cases Riesling wine; selling price, 17s. (quarts); 20s. (pints); color, white; character, light dry; vintages, 1881 and 1882; name of grape, Riesling; quantity on hand, 2,000 gallons; of Hock type. (16) Five quarter-casks and five cases Tokay wine; selling price, 5s. 6d. per gallon; 17s. (quarts); 20s. (pints); color, white; character, full-bodied medium Hock; vintages, 1882, 1883, and 1884; names of grapes, Tokay, Temprano, and Pedro Ximenes; quantity on hand, 30,000 gallons; age of vines, twenty-five years; number of acres of grapes, twenty; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 10,000; of Chablis type. (17) Five cases Tokay wine; selling price, 18s. (quarts); 21s. (pints); color, white; character, full-bodied; vintages, 1881 and 1882; names of grapes, Tokay, Temprano, and Pedro Ximenes; quantity on hand, 3,000 gallons; number of acres of vines, twenty; number of gallons of this wine manufactured last vintage, 10,000; of Chablis type. (18) Five cases Tokay wine, selling price, 20s. (quarts); 23s. (pints); color,

white; character, full-bodied; vintages, 1880 and 1881; names of grapes, Tokay, Temprano, and Pedro Ximenes; quantity on hand, 2,000 gallons; of Chablis type. (19) Five cases Pedro Ximenes wine, selling price, 17s. (quarts); 20s. (pints); color, white; character, full-bodied, medium dry; vintages, 1882 to 1884; name of grape, Pedro Ximenes; quantity on hand, 30,000 gallons; age of vines, twenty-five years; nature of soil, chocolate loam; elevation, 400ft.; how cultivated, plough and hand; number of acres of grapes, twenty; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 8,000; of Sherry type. (20) Five cases Pedro Ximenes wine; vintages, 1881 and 1882; character, dry, full bodied; quantity on hand, 2,000 gallons; of Sherry type.

11. *ROSS, HON. R. D., M.P., Highercombe.*—(1) One case Red wine; name of vineyard, Highercombe (Highercombe is the oldest vineyard in the colony, planted upwards of forty-five years); color, red; character, full-bodied; nature of soil, loamy with lime and iron; vintage, 1862; elevation, 1,500ft. Wines sent from this vineyard from 1862 to 1883 are forwarded to illustrate the improvement in manufacture. (2) One case Sherry; white; full-bodied; 1866; of Sherry type. (3) One case Frontignac; white; full-bodied; 1867; of Constantia type. (4) Two cases Sherry; white; full-bodied; 1867; of Sherry type. (5) Two cases Sherry; white; full-bodied; 1868; of Sherry type. (6) One case Funchal; white; full-bodied; 1869; of Madeira type. (7) One case Burgundy; red; full-bodied; 1869; of Bordeaux type. (8) One case Burgundy; red; full-bodied; 1870; of Bordeaux type. (9) One case White; white; light; 1875; of Chablis type. (10) One case Claret; red; light; 1883; of Claret type. (11) Two cases Hermitage; red; light; 1883; of Hermitage type. (12) One case Amber; white; light; 1883; of Chablis type. (13) Two cases Sherry; white; full-bodied; 1883; of Sherry type.

12. *SALTER, W. & Son, Angaston.*—(1) One case Dry Sherry wine; name of vineyard, Saltram, near Angaston; extent, eighty acres; color, white; character, full-bodied; vintage, 1879; name of grape from which wine is made, Sherry; quantity on hand, one hogshead, and considerable quantity of younger wine of same character; age of vines, fifteen years; nature of soil, sandy loam; how cultivated, ploughed and scarified with horses; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, thirty; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 19,000; of Sherry type. (2) One case Shiraz wine; color, red; character, full-bodied; vintage, principally 1868; name of grape from which wine is made, Shiraz; quantity on hand, 150 gallons, and several thousand gallons of younger wine of same character; age of vines, thirty years and older; nature of soil, sandy loam; how cultivated, ploughed and scarified with horses; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, thirty; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 19,000; of Port type. (3) One case Sweet Sherry wine; color, white; character, full-bodied; vintages, 1876 and 1878; names of grapes from which wine is made, Sherry and other grapes; quantity on hand, 300 gallons, and large quantity of younger wine of same character; age of vines, fifteen years; nature of soil, sandy loam; how cultivated, ploughed and scarified with horses; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, thirty; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 19,000; of Sherry type. (4) One case S.A. Port wine; color, red; character, full bodied; vintage, 1879; name of grape from which wine is made, Shiraz; quantity on hand, 300 gallons; age of vines, thirty years and older; nature of soil, sandy loam; how cultivated, ploughed and scarified with horses; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, thirty; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 19,000; of Port type. (5) One case dry Shiraz wine; color, red; character, full bodied, dry; vintage,

1879; name of grape from which wine is made, Shiraz; quantity on hand, 120 gallons; age of vines, thirty years and older; nature of soil, sandy loam; how cultivated, ploughed and scarified with horses; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, thirty; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 19,000; of Burgundy type. (8) One case Shiraz wine; color, red; character, full bodied; vintage, 1879 and older; name of grape from which wine is made, Shiraz; quantity on hand, 200 gallons; age of vines, thirty years and older; nature of soil, sandy loam; how cultivated, ploughed and scarified with horses; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, thirty; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 19,000; of Port type.

13. *SEPPELT, B., Seppeltsfeld, Greenock.*—(1) One quarter-cask and one case Mataro; name of vineyard, Seppeltsfeld; selling price f.o.b., 2s. 6d. per gallon; color, red; character, light; vintage, 1883; nature of soil, light character, mixed with small quantity of lime, light loose clay sub-soil; elevation, 900 feet; how cultivated, short pruned, and grown as bushes ten feet each way; of Claret type. (2) One quarter-cask and one case sweet Mataro; selling price f.o.b., 4s. per gallon; color, red; character, full bodied; vintage, 1883; of Port type. (3) Two quarter-casks and one case Seppeltsfeld Red; selling price, 4s. per gallon; color, red; character, full bodied; vintage, 1884; of Port type. (4) Two quarter-casks and one case Claret; selling price f.o.b., 3s. per gallon; color, red; character light; vintage, 1881; of Claret type. (5) Three quarter-casks and one case Blanquette; selling price f.o.b., 2s. 6d. per gallon; color, white; character, light, dry; vintage, 1882; of Chablis type. (6) Two quarter-casks and one case Seppeltsfeld White; selling price f.o.b., 3s. per gallon; color, white; character, light; vintage, 1882; of Chablis type. (7) Three quarter-casks and one case Riesling; selling price f.o.b., 4s. per

gallon; color, white; character, light; vintage, 1882; of Hock type. (8) Two quarter-casks and one case Sherry; selling price f.o.b., 5s. per gallon; color, white; character, full bodied, sweet; vintage, 1881; of Sherry type. (9) Two quarter-casks and one case port; selling price f.o.b., 4s. per gallon; color, red; character, full bodied, sweet; vintage, 1882; of Port type. (10) Two quarter casks and one case Frontignac; selling price f.o.b., 5s. per gallon; color, white; character, full bodied, sweet; vintage, 1881; of Constantia type.

14. *SMITH, S., & SON, Angaston.*—(1) One quarter-cask Frontignac wine; name of vineyard, Yalumba; selling price in bulk f.o.b., at Port Adelaide, 4s. per gallon; color, white; character, light; vintage, 1882; names of grapes from which wine is made, Frontignac and other good kinds; quantity on hand, a few thousand gallons; age of vines, twenty-five years; nature of soil, sandy loam; how cultivated, ploughed; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 6,000; of Constantia type. (2) One quarter-cask Ruby wine; selling price in bulk, 6s. per gallon; color, ruby; character, sweet; vintage, 1882; name of grape from which wine is made, Shiraz; quantity on hand, several thousand gallons; age of vines, twenty-five to thirty years; nature of soil, red soil and limestone; how cultivated, ploughed; of Port type. (3) One quarter-cask Muscat wine; selling price, in bulk, 6s. per gallon; color, white; character, sweet; vintage, 1882; name of grape from which wine is made, Muscatel; age of vines, twenty years; nature of soil, sandy; how cultivated, ploughed; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 6,000; of Constantia type. (4) One quarter-cask Sherry wine; selling price in bulk, 5s. per gallon; color, light; character, light; vintage, 1882; name of grape from which wine is made, not known; ages of vines, some twenty years, some ten years; nature of soil, sandy; how cultivated, ploughed ("a large quantity

of grapes are bought)"; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, fifty to sixty; many thousand gallons manufactured last vintage; of Sherry type. (5) One quarter-cask Port wine; selling price in bulk, 6s. per gallon; color, red; character, full; vintage, 1882; name of grape from which wine is made, Shiraz; quantity on hand, 10,000 gallons; age of vines, thirty years; how cultivated, ploughed; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 12,000; of Port type. (6) One case Port wine; vintage, 1882; of Port type. (7) One case Frontignac wine; vintage, 1882; of Constantia type. (8) One case Ruby wine; vintage, 1882; of Port type. (9) One case Muscat wine; vintage, 1882; of Constantia type. (10) One case Sherry wine; vintage, 1882; of Sherry type. (11) One case Port wine; vintage, 1876; of Port type.

15. WIGG, R. H., & SONS, *King William-street, Adelaide*. — (1) Ten cases S. A. Port; selling price f.o.b., 35s. per dozen; color, red; character, sweet; vintage, 1876; blended wine; quantity on hand, 2,500 gallons; of Port type. (2) Ten cases Old Constantia; selling price, 40s.; color, red; character, sweet; vintage, 1868; blended; quantity on hand, 500 gallons; of Constantia type. (3) Ten cases Constantia; selling price, 30s.; color, red; character, sweet; vintage, 1877; blended; quantity on hand, 3,000 gallons; of Constantia type. (4) Ten cases S. A. Sherry; selling price, 35s.; color, white; character, sweet; vintage, 1876; blended; quantity on hand, 2,000 gallons; of Sherry type. (5) Ten cases Tokay; selling price, 25s.; color, white; character, sweet; vintage, 1878; blended; quantity on hand, 1,500 gallons; of Chablis type. (6) Ten cases Frontignac; selling price, 30s.; color, white; character, sweet; vintage, 1878; blended; quantity on hand, 3,500 gallons; of Constantia type.

16. WRIGHT, EDMUND W., *Home Park Vineyard, Magill*. — (1) One cask, containing thirty-five gallons, and five cases, Pedro wine; extent of vineyard,

forty acres; selling price in bulk or bottle f.o.b. at Port Adelaide, 10s. per gallon or 25s. per dozen; color, straw color; character, light; vintage, 1882; name of grapes from which wine is made, Pedro Ximenes; quantity on hand, 800 gallons; age of vines, twenty years; nature of soil, gravelly and clay bottom; elevation, 400ft. above the sea; how cultivated, pruned, ploughed, and scarified; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, five; 1,200 gallons of this wine manufactured last vintage; of Sherry type. (2) One cask, containing sixty gallons, and five cases, Frontignac wine; selling price, 10s. per gallon or 25s. per dozen; color, light-red; character, full-bodied, sweet; vintage, 1882; names of grapes from which wine is made, Frontignac and Muscatel; quantity on hand, 1,000 gallons; age of vines, twenty years; nature of soil, red ferruginous clay; elevation, 400ft. above the sea; how cultivated, pruned, ploughed, and scarified; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, ten; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 2,000; of Constantia type. (3) One cask, containing forty gallons, and five cases, Shiraz wine; selling price, 10s. per gallon or 25s. per dozen; color, red; character, full-bodied; vintage, 1882; name of grape from which wine is made, Shiraz; quantity on hand, 3,000 gallons; age of vines, twenty years; nature of soil, red ferruginous clay, western aspect; elevation, 400ft. above the sea; how cultivated, pruned, ploughed, and scarified; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, six; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 1,000; of Port type. (4) One cask, containing forty gallons, and five cases, Port wine; selling price, 10s. per gallon and 25s. per dozen; color, red; character, full-bodied; vintage, 1882; names of grapes from which this wine is made, Shiraz and Mataro; quantity on hand, 2,000 gallons; age of vines, twenty years; nature of soil, red ferruginous clay, western aspect; elevation, 400ft. above the sea; how cultivated, pruned, ploughed, and scarified; number of acres of grapes from which

this wine is made, ten ; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 2,000 ; of Port type. (5) One cask, containing forty gallons, and five cases, Burgundy wine ; selling price, 11s. per gallon and 27s. 6d. per dozen ; color, red ; character, full-bodied ; vintage, 1875 ; name of grape from which this wine is made, Shiraz ; quantity on hand, 1,000 gallons ; age of vines, twenty years ; nature of soil, red ferruginous clay, western aspect ; elevation, 400ft. above the sea ; how cultivated, pruned, ploughed, and scarified ; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, eight ; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 2,000 ; of Burgundy type.

17. *YOUNG, C. B., Adelaide.*—(1) Three hogsheads, two quarter casks, and five cases of Red wine ; name of vineyard, Kanmantoo ; extent, thirty-five acres ; selling price, 2s. 9d. per gallon, and 10s. per dozen ; color, red ; character, medium ; vintage, 1880 ; names of grapes from which wine is made, Shiraz, Mataro, and Grenache ; quantity on hand, 18,000 gallons ; age of vines, various ; nature of soil, sandy loam, with marly subsoil ; how cultivated, standard vines 8ft. apart, Shiraz trellised ; number of acres of grapes from which this wine is made, thirty-five ; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, 6,000 ; of Port type. (2) One case Red wine ; selling price, 3s. per gallon ; color, Red ; character, full-bodied ; vintage, 1884 ; names of grapes from which wine is made, Shiraz and Mataro ; quantity on hand, 2,000

gallons ; age of vines, various ; nature of soil, sandy loam ; how cultivated, standards ; number of gallons manufactured last vintage, about 2,000 ; of Port type.

18. *BICKFORD, A. M., & SONS, Currie-street.*—Cordials—Limejuice Cordial, Raspberry Balm, Raspberry Vinegar, Ginger Brandy, Ginger Wine, Quinine Wine, Stomach Bitters, Orange Bitters, Curacao, Hop Bitters, Maraschino, and Noyeau.

19. *CROWDER & CO., Franklin-street, Adelaide.*—Cordials and Aerated Waters.

20. *GRAY, GUILDFORD E., Hyde Park Brewery, Unley.*—Bottled ale and porter.

21. *HALL, GEORGE, & SONS, Norwood, near Adelaide.*—(1) Aerated Waters—Lemonade, Sodawater, Gingerale, Sarsaparilla, Tonic Water and Seltzer Water. (2) Cordials—Limejuice Cordial, Raspberry Balm, Ginger Wine, Ginger Brandy, Sarsaparilla, Raspberry Vinegar, Peppermint, Cloves and Lemon Syrup. (3) Bitters—Orange, Stomach, Tannin Wine, Kent Hop, Fluid Magnesia.

22. *LADD, J. O., College Park, near Adelaide.*—Cordials and Aerated waters.

23. *PHILLIPSON BROTHERS, Hackney, near Adelaide.*—Ale in bottle ; porter in bottle.

24. *SOLOMON, J. S. & CO., Eureka Cordial Factory, Currie-street, Adelaide.*—Cordials.

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CLASS VI.—BISCUITS.

1. *AERATED BREAD COMPANY, Waymouth-street, Adelaide.*—Biscuits, ships' bread, &c.

2. *MURRAY, ALEXANDER, AND SONS, Coromandel Valley.*—Biscuits.

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CLASS VII.—HONEY.

1. *COLEMAN & MAY, Fairfield Apiary, Mount Barker.*—Extracted honey (219lbs.) ; and eight dozen section boxes, each 1lb. of comb honey.

EIGHTH GROUP—AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

CLASS I.—FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

1. *DUNN, JOHN, Mount Barker.*—Collection of native and exotic grasses herbages, and bushes, grown at Mount Barker, scientifically classified by Dr. Schomburgk, Director Botanic Garden, Adelaide, as follows:—

A.—Grasses.

Sporobolus Lindleyi, Benth.
Aristida calycina, R. Br.
Phalaris minor, Retz.
Deyeuxia Forsteri, Kuth.
Bromus arenarius, Labill.
Stipa flavescens, Labill.
Pappophorum nigricans, R. Br.
Danthonia penicellator, F. Muell.
Dichelachne crinita, Hook. fil.
Setaria viridis, Beauv.
Polypogon monspeliensis, Desf.
Anthistiria ciliata, Linn.

Naturalised Grasses.

Holcus lanatus, Linn.
Poa pratensis, Linn.
Lolium perenne, Linn.
Ceratochloa unioides, Dec.
Briza maxima, Linn.
 “ *minor*, Linn.

B.—Herbages and Bushes.

Burchardia umbellata, R. Br.
Helichrysum apiculatum, Dec.
Helichrysum scorpioides, Labill.
Ixodia achilloides, R. Br.
Lotus Australis, Andr.
Convolvulus erubescens, Sims.
Tetradlea pilosa, Labill.
Kennedya prostrata, R. Br.
Dianella laevis, R. Br.
Helipterum anthemoides, Dec.
Helipterum incanum, Dec.
Psoralea patens, Lindl.
Senecio lautus, Forst., var. *lanceolatus*.
Erechtites quadridentata, Dec.
Ranunculus lappaceus, Sin.
Stackhousia monogyna, Labill.
Pimelea octophylla, R. Br.
Hibbertia stricta, R. Br.
Scaevola aemula, R. Br.

Naturalised Herbages and Bushes.

Silene gallica, Linn.
Plantago lanceolata, Linn.
Melilotus parviflora, Desf.
Medicago denticulata, Wild.

2. *HACKETT, E. & W., Rundle-street, Adelaide.*—Seeds and grasses.

3. *HEYNE, E. B., & CO., Rundle-street, Adelaide.*—Collection of seeds.

Abrus precatorius

Acacia armata

“ *aspera*

“ *betinosa*

“ *cultriformis*

“ *cyanophylla*

“ *dealbata*

“ *decurrens*

“ *Farnesiana*

“ *homalophylla*

“ *implexa*

“ *juncifolia*

“ *La Trobei*

“ *longifolia*, var. *mucronata*

“ *melanoxyton*

“ *pendula*

“ *pycnantha*

“ *salicina*

“ *saligna*

Agonis flexuosa

Albizia lophanta

Alectryon excelsum

“ *canescens*

Alyxia buxifolia

Anopterus glandulosus

Araucaria Bidwillii

“ *Cunninghamii*

“ *excelsa*

Arundo conspicua

Astroloma humifusa

Atherosperma moschata

Atriplex nummularia

Banksia dryandroides

“ *speciosa*

Billardiera longiflora

“ *longiflora fructo albo*

Boronia crassipes

“ *megastigma*

“ *pinnata*

Brachysema lanceolata

“ *subcordata*

Bursaria spinosa

Callistemon brachyandrus

“ *coccineus*

“ *lanceolatus*

“ *linearis*

“ *rigidus*

Callitris Australis

Cassia canaliculata
Casuarina quadrivalvis
 " *suberosa*
Cedrela Australis
Ceratopetalum gummiferum
Chorozema cordata
Clematis aristata
 " *aristata*, var. *blanda*
Cladium psittacorum
Clianthus Dampieri
 " *punicens*
Coprosma hirtella
 " *spathulata*
Cordyline Australis
 " *nutans*
Corynocarpus laevigatus
Craspedia Richei
Cryptocarya glaucescens
Cycas media

Doryanthes excelsa
 " *Palmerii*
Drimys aromatica (Syn. *Tasmania*
 aromatica)
Dryandra floribunda
Drymophila cyanocarpa

Entelea arborescens
Eremophylla longifolia
Eriostemon Hildebrandii
Eucalyptus alpina
 " *amygdalina*
 " *calophylla*
 " *cordata*
 " *coccifera*
 " *cornuta*
 " *corynocalyx*
 " *diversicolor* Syn. *E. collosea*
 " *ficifolia*
 " *globulus*
 " *Gunnii*
 " *Lehmanii*
 " *Lipmanii*
 " *leucoxydon*
 " *macrorrhyncha*
 " *marginata*
 " *megacarpa*
 " *obliqua*
 " *occidentalis*
 " *platypus*
 " *Risdonii*
 " *rostrata*
 " *rudis*
 " *saligna*
 " *syderoxydon*
 " *tereticornis*
Eugenia Smithii, Syn. *Acmena Kingii*
Euphrasia Brownii

Ficus macrophylla
Frenela Australis
 " *rhomboidea*, var. *Tasmanica*
 " *robusta*, var. *verrucosa*

Gaultheria hispida
Geitonoplesium cymosum
Goodia lotifolia

Grevillea Forsterii
 " *oleoides*, var. *dimorpha*
 " *robusta*

Hakea acicularis
 " *eliptica*
 " *eucalyptoides*
 " *gramatophylla*
 " *laurina*
 " *longifolia*
 " *microcarpa*
 " *saligna*
 " *suaaveolens*
 " *ulicina*
 " *verrucosa*
Hardenbergia Lindlyana
 " *monophylla alba*
Helichrysum Gunnii
 " *rosmarinifolium*
Hibiscus splendens
Hovea purpurea
Hymenanthera angustifolia
 " *dentata*, var. *Chathamica*

Indigofera Australis
Iris Robinsoniana

Kennedya macrophylla
 " *monophylla*
 " *nigricans*
 " *prostrata*
 " *rubicunda*
Kentia Belmoreana
 " *Canterburyana*
 " *Forsteriana*

Lagunaria Patersonii
Leptospermum lanigerum
 " *laevigatum*, Syn. *Fabricia*
 " *laevigata*
 " *scoparium*, Syn. *L. juniperinum*
Lomatia longifolia

Melaleuca acuminata
 " *ericifolia*, Syn. *W. Gunniana*
 " *hypericifolia*
 " *parviflora*
 " *squamea*
Melicope ternata
Metrosideros robusta
 " *tomentosa*
Myoporum Cunninghamii
Myrsine variabilis

Nephelium leiocarpum
Notelaea ligustrina
 " *punctata*
 " *robusta*

Oxylobium arborescens
 " *Callystachis*

Panax elegans
Parsonia variabilis
Patersonia glabra
 " *longiscapa*

Patersonia sapphirina
Pearsonia lanceolata
 " *pinifolia*
Phoebeum lineare
 " *squamulosum*
Phormium tenax, variegata
Pimelia ligustrina
 " *spectabilis*
Pisonia inermis (Syn. *P. grandis*)
Pittosporum Colensoi
 " *crassifolium*
 " *erioloma*
 " *eugenioides*
 " *nigrescens*
 " *phillyraeoides*
 " *Ralphii*
 " *revolutum*
 " *rhombifolium*
 " *tenuifolium*
 " *Tobira*
 " *umbellatum*
 " *undulatum*
Pomaderris ligustrina
Prostanthera lasiantha
Ptychosperma Cunninghamii
Pultenaea stricta

Richea scoparia
Ricinocarpus pinifolius

Scaevola suaveolens
Senecio Billardieri
Sollya heterophylla
Sophora tetraptera, var. grandiflora
Sprengelia incarnata
Stenocarpus salignus

Stenocarpus sinuatus
 " Syn. *S. Cunninghamii*
Sterculia acarifolia
 " *diversifolia*
Styphelia Billardieri
 " *ericifolia*
 " *incarnata*
 " *parviflora*
 " *viridiflora*
Stylidium lancifolium
Swainsona galegifolia, var. Osbornii
 " *Greyana, var. grandiflora*
 " *procumbens*
Syncarpia laurifolia

Tecoma Australis
Tetranthera ferruginea
Thryptomene Mitchelliana
Tristania conferta
 " *laurina*

Viminaria denudata
Vitex littoralis
Vitis antarctica

Westringia rosmariniformis

Xanthorrhoea Australis
Xerotes Fluvialis
Xylomelum pyrifforme.

4. SCHOMBURGK, Dr. R., Director Botanic Gardens, Adelaide.—Herbarium (in 4 vols.) of South Australian plants.

—:o:—

CLASS II.—LIVING PLANTS.

SCHOMBURGK, Dr. R., Director Botanic Gardens, Adelaide.—(1) Four fern trees (*Todea Africana*). (2) Two grass trees (*Xanthorrhoea*).

—:o:—

CLASS III.—NATIVE PLANTS, GRASSES, FIBROUS PLANTS, &c.

1. BRUCE, J. D., Superintendent Poonindie Native Institution, South Australia.—Collection of native grasses.

2. COMMISSIONERS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—(1) Grass-trees, &c., for decoration of native scene. (2) Five bales of porcupine grass, for testing as a vegetable fibre suitable for paper manufacture.

3. ELDER, SIR THOMAS, Adelaide.

—(1) Fodder plants (twenty-four varieties), grown at Cordillo run, South Australia, in latitude 36° 40' S., longitude 140° 30' E. (2) Fodder plants (three varieties), grown at Mount Lyndhurst, South Australia, latitude 30° 10' S., longitude 138° 35' E. (3) Fodder plants (five varieties), grown at Beltana, latitude 30° 45' S., longitude 138° 25' E.

MEMO. ON BUSHES, HERBAGES, AND GRASSES,
BY MR. P. WAITE, SCIENTIFICALLY CLASSI-
FIED BY DR. SCHOMBURGK, DIRECTOR OF
BOTANIC GARDEN, ADELAIDE.

• *Bushes.*

1. Salt Bush (*Atriplex vesicaria*, Hew.)—Extends from south latitude 34° to about 27°. Fodder for sheep, cattle, and horses, but most especially for sheep. Native name Poldawoo.

2. Cotton Bush.—Grows in same latitude as salt bush, and extends itself even further north. Country most adapted for its growth. Clay; watercourses; and requires a good subsoil. Is fodder for sheep, cattle, and horses, more especially horses.

3. Blue Bush (*Kochia Sedifolia*, F. Muell.)—It extends almost same latitude as salt bush, and grows in the poorest of soil, and is found invariably with rubble, limestone subsoil. Is not considered as good fodder and is seldom eaten by sheep, and only then when hard pushed.

4. Sandal Wood with Bark (*Fusanus persiarius*, F. Muell.)—Eagerly sought after by both cattle and sheep; extends as far north as 30 degrees south latitude.

5. Mallee with Bark (*Eucalyptus dumosa*, A. Cunn.)—Only eaten by sheep when very hard pressed; extends more or less over the whole of Australia.

6. Acacia.—Eaten by all stock sheep, cattle, and horses, and particularly suitable for camels; extends over the greater portion of Australia.

7. Dog Bush with Bark.—Is sought after by sheep and cattle; extends as far north as 28 degrees south latitude.

8. Broom.—Eaten only by rabbits, and when it exists rabbits live without water.

9. Name not known.—A bush used by the aboriginals to cover the dead with.

10. Black oak, with bark (*Casuarina spec.*)—Native name Alcho. Eaten by both sheep and cattle, but not considered good fodder. Extends as far north as 30 degrees south latitude.

11. Wattle, with bark.—Eaten by both sheep and cattle.

12. Balam Bush (*Dodonaea viscosa*, Linn., var.)—Not fodder. Extends nearly all over the whole of Australia.

13. Bunder Walpa.—Used by natives as a narcotic, and seldom eaten by stock.

14. Bastard Cotton and Salt Bush (*Kochia villosa*, Lindl. var *humilis*).—Eaten by sheep occasionally.

15. Dead Fruiise.—Not eaten by stock. The timber is much appreciated by stockmen in manufacturing stockwhip handles.

16. Mulga, with bark.—Eaten by sheep, cattle, and horses, and extends over nearly the whole of Australia, in different varieties.

17. Quondong, or Cortee Walpa.—Eagerly sought after by all descriptions of stock.

18. Teatree.—Not fodder. Much used by pioneers in building roofs to huts.

19. Gum, with bark.—Covered with manna or sorroh, much sought after by aboriginals.

20. Yellow Bush (*Euchylaena tomentosa*, R. Br.)—Eaten by sheep only. Extends as far north as 28 degrees south latitude.

21. Polygonum (*Polygonum Cunninghamii*, F. Muell., and *Atriplex nummularia*, Lindl., saltbush).—Grows over whole of Australia. Confines itself to all watercourses and swamps, and is eaten by all stock when in flower.

N.B.—The following are indeterminable, showing no flowers, some of them no leaves, viz., Nos. 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19.

Herbages.

1. Name not known (*Arabis glabra*, Crantz.)—Peculiar to granite country. Eaten by sheep only.

2. Marsh Mallow (*Lavatera plebeja*, Sims.)—Eaten by all description of stock, and much sought after.

3. Claypan Grey Bush.—Not touched by stock.

4. Name not known (*Frankenia laevis*, Linn. var.)—Eaten by sheep only.

5. Native Yam.—Eaten by all description of stock, and much relished by aboriginals.

6. Vetch, (*Suaresonia laesertifolia*, Dec.)—Eaten by all stock.

7. Name not known (*Euphorbia Drummondii*, Bois.)—Peculiar to rocky country.

8. Name not known (*Cheilanthes tennifolia*, Sw.)—Peculiar to rocky country.

9. Pardoo, (*Marsilea macropus*, Hook, fil.)—Grows only in depressions, and seed of which form the principal items of food for aboriginals above latitude 30 degrees.

10. Pigface.—Grows only in saline depressions. Eaten by sheep, and if growing in sufficient quantities they can exist on same without water.

11. "Bill Didler" native cabbage.—Eaten by nothing save opossum.

12. Blue Bell (*Wahenbergia gracilis*, Dec.)—Eaten by all description of stock.

13. Ice Plant, or Native Spinach, (*Rhagodia Gandichandiana*, Mog.)—Much esteemed as a vegetable, and eaten by all stock.

14. Geranium, or Crowsfoot (*Brodium cynnorum* Nees.)—One of the best descriptions of fodder in Australia. Extends nearly all over the island.

15. Bastard Mumuroo (*Zygophyllum friticolosum*, Dec.)—Eaten by aboriginals and all stock.

16. Native Onion.—Useless.

17. Ling Creeper (*Convolvulus erubescens*, Sims.)—Splendid fodder for all description of stock, especially horses. Extends over nearly the whole of Australia.

18. Billy Button (*Helipterum authenoides*, Dec.)—Everlasting daisy; fattening, and much sought after by all description of stock.

19. Native Carrot (*Daucus brachiatus*, Sieb.)—Eaten by all stock.

20. Currant Bush.—Not eaten by stock, but fruit is much appreciated by natives.

21. Cockspur, (*Centaurea melitensis*, Linn. naturalised.)—Grows as far north as 30 de-

grows south latitude, and eaten by all description of stock.

22. Native Clover, or Columbia (*Medicago denticulata*, Willd., naturalised).—Subject to swamps, and eaten by all description of stock, and peculiar to the whole of Australia.

23. Salt Bush.—Annual.

N.B.—The following are not to be ascertained, showing no flowers, others not even leaves, Nos. 3, 5, 10, 11, 16, and 20.

Grasses.

1. Spear Grass (*Stipa scabra*, Lindl.)—Peculiar to the whole of Australia.

2. Barley Grass (*Hordeum murinum*, Linn., naturalised).—Extends as far north as 30 degrees south latitude.

3. Water Grass.

4. Bower Grass (*Panicum decompositum*, R. Br.)—The seed is pounded by natives and made into bread.

5. Never Fail.—Peculiar to swampy country, and extends over nearly the whole of Australia.

6. Bye Grass.

7. Horse Grass (*Stipa elegantissima*, Labill.)—Grows only in sheltered spots and in bushes.

8. Kangaroo Grass (*Anthistiria ciliata*, Linn.)—Peculiar to whole of Australia.

9. Adjata.—Peculiar to swampy grounds.

10. Mulja Grass.—Two varieties. Peculiar to whole of Australia, especially Queensland.

11. Campass (*Glyceria ramigera*, F. Muell.)—Peculiar to whole of Australia; considered as very mean fodder.

12. Porcupine Spinifex or Terodia (*Zoysia pungens*, Willd.)—Peculiar to whole of Australia, and of no account except when in flower.

N.B.—Nos. 5, 6, 9, and 10 are indeterminate, showing no flowers.

The following is a list of grasses, herbages, and bushes forwarded by Mr. Phillipson, manager of Sir Thomas Elder's stations, and scientifically classified by Dr. Schomburgk, Director Botanic Gardens, Adelaide:—

A.—Grasses.

Stipa flavescens, Labill.
Chloris barbata, Sw.
Eragrostis trychophylla, Benth.
Glyceria Fordeana, F. Muell.
Pollinia irritans, Benth.
Triraphis mollis, R. Br.
Eragrostis polymorpha, Willd.
Streptachne ramosissima, Trin.
Astellia pectinata, F. Muell.
Pollinia fulva, Benth.
Aristida stipoides, R. Br.
Panicum decompositum, R. Br.
Sporobolus Lindleyi, Benth.
Stipa scabra, Linn.
Eragrostis spec.
Panicum spec.
Eragrostis eriopoda, Benth.
Eragrostis chaetophylla, Stend.
Pappophorum nigricans, R. Br.
Andropogon exaltatus, R. Br.
Andropogon spec.

Naturalised.

Hordeum murinum.

B.—Herbages and Bushes.

Sida petrophila, F. Muell.
Kochia aphylla, R. Br.
Atriplex vesicaria, Hew.
Atriplex leptocarpa, F. Muell.
Chenolea sclerolaelenoides, F. Muell.

Naturalised.

Vicia sativa, Linn.
Annagallis arvensis, Linn.

4. GOVERNMENT RESIDENT (Hon. J. L. Parsons), Palmerston, Northern Territory.—(1) Upland cotton. (2) Ramee rope fibre. (3) Pineapple fibre, prepared by Maurice Holtje.

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CLASS IV.—VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

1. AULDANA VINEYARD, Proprietors of, Magill, near Adelaide.—Fresh fruits in season.

2. COMMISSIONERS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA. — Twenty-four fancy boxes dessert raisins, grown and manufactured by Mr. F. Wurm, Stansbury, Yorke's Peninsula.

3. DAVENPORT, ROBERT, Bathunga, near Macclesfield.—Apples and pears, walnuts, and potatoes.

4. DAVENPORT, LADY, Beaumont.—Zante currants, and Sultana raisins.

5. DAVENPORT, SIR SAMUEL.—Zante currants, Sultana raisins.

6. GOYDER, G. W., Warrakilla, Aldgate.—Fresh fruits in season.

7. HAGUE, EDWARD, Truro.—Dried currants.

8. HARDY, THOMAS, Bankside

Vineyard, Reedbeds. — (1) Dried fruits. (2) Fresh fruits in season.

9. *MURRAY, HON. DAVID, M.L.C., Adelaide.*—Hops.

10. *PASCOE, JOHN F., Korra Weera, near Adelaide.*—Fruits.

11. *ROBSON, T. B., Elythorp, Hectorville.*—(1) One cwt. pudding raisins. (2) Half cwt. Sultana raisins. (3) Eighteen lbs. dessert raisins.

12. *ROSS, Hon. R. D., (Speaker of House of Assembly), Highermombe.*—Fresh fruits in season.

NINTH GROUP—MINING INDUSTRIES— MACHINERY AND PRODUCTS.

CLASS I.—BORING APPARATUS, ETC.

1. *JONES, J. W., Conservator of Water, Adelaide.*—(1) Specimens of bores, &c., undertaken by the Water Conservation Department. (2) Map of the natural waters in the colony.

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CLASS II.—COLLECTIONS AND SPECIMENS OF ROCKS, BUILDING STONES, MINERALS, ORES, ETC.

1. *BOARD OF GOVERNORS, Public Library, &c.*—Collection of building stones.

2. *BROWN, H. Y. L., Government Geologist, Adelaide.*—Specimens (in three cases) of rocks and fossils, as under:—

Case No. 1.

Mesozoic fossils, twelve trays—from Lake Eyre district.

Mesozoic fossils, casts of shells and leaves (slabs of quartzite)—from Mount Eba district.

Tertiary fossils.—One parcel, Government bore, Eucla—Nullarbor Plain. One parcel, Price Maurice's Well, Nullarbor Plain. One parcel, Crawford's Well, Nullarbor Plain. One parcel, Tallowan. One parcel, Nullarbor Plain, Oldea to Great Bight (surface fossils). One parcel, Penong, Fowler's Bay. One parcel, Wyalabie. One parcel, Pidinga. One parcel, Willunga. One parcel, Ardrossan. One parcel, McLaren Vale. One parcel—Rocks showing ice scratches, from Hallett's Cove, near Reynella (thirteen miles from Adelaide). The parcels in this case are marked as above. Where not in separate

parcels they are divided by sheets of paper, on which their names are written.

Case No. 2.

Specimens Nos. 1 to 176.—A general collection of rock specimens of South Australia.

Specimens Nos. 180 to 229.—Rocks of the Barossa goldfield.

Specimens Nos. 230 to 285.—Rocks of the Echunga goldfield.

Specimens Nos. 290 to 353.—Mesozoic and tertiary rocks.

Specimens Nos. 360 to 411.—Veinstones and reefs.

Case No. 3.

Diamond drill cores.—1. From Hergott bore. 2. From Willowie bore. 3. From Mirrabuckina bore.

(For fuller information, see Government Geologist's notes under Group I., Class I.)

3. *BUNDEY, WILLIAM, Teatree Gully Quarry.*—Freestone pedestal and column.

4. *CHAMBER OF MANUFACTURES, Adelaide.*—(1) Specimens of strata upon which the city of Adelaide

stands, obtained from a bore in the Water Works yard. (2) Cubes of South Australian building stones, cut by Mr. H. Fraser, Franklin-street, as under:—

1. Springbank quarry, near Mitcham.—This stone is not much used, as better quarries have been opened.

2. Yorke's Peninsula.—This stone can be had in immense blocks, and is suitable for breakwaters, as marine plants readily attach themselves to it.

3 and 4. Stirling freestone.—Two samples. The whole of this district consists of freestone strata. Much used for villa and cottage building, and also used as piers of railway bridges in neighborhood.

5 and 6. Finnis freestone.—Two samples. This, although not a new discovery, has only lately begun to be worked, and is reported by some of the leading architects and others to be the best freestone yet discovered in the colony.

7 and 8. Mount Gambier freestone (Oolite).—Two samples. From the Hanging Rocks quarry. The internal enrichments of the Adelaide University are carved of this stone.

9 and 10. Teatree Gully freestone.—Two samples. Main public buildings in Adelaide are constructed of this freestone, notably the General Post Office, the Town Hall buildings, the new Supreme Court, the Cathedral at North Adelaide, and the National Bank.

11. Mitcham freestone.—Is largely used in house-building.

12. Gumeracha soapstone.—Generally used in the construction of furnaces and ovens, and valuable on account of its fire-resisting qualities.

13 and 14. Mount Gambier dolomite.—Two samples. From the Hanging Rock quarries. Not much used, as it is difficult to work.

15. West Island granite, near Port Victor.—Quarries only recently opened. The basement of the new Parliament Buildings is constructed of this granite.

16. Port Elliot granite.—Not procurable in large blocks nor in great quantity.

17 and 18. Angaston marble.—Two samples. Quarries not long opened. To be had in large quantities and of any size.

18 and 19. Kapunda marble.—Two samples. Can be had in any quantity and size, and in various shades of color.

20. Rapid Bay marble.—To be had in large quantities, but is not in general use, as it is difficult to work.

21. Tapley's Hill rubble building stone.—Quarry not long opened, but is likely to come into general use in consequence of its great hardness, and its being easily squared with the hammer.

22. Dry Creek stone.—From Labor Prison quarries. Much used in building and for road metal, of which large quantities are turned out annually by the convicts.

23. Glen Osmond rubble building stone.—The greater part of the city of Adelaide is built of this stone.

24. Limestone.—Underlaying the clay upon which the city of Adelaide is built.

25. Strathalbyn bluestone.—To be had in very large pieces. Used for street-kerbing, &c.

26. Tarlee.—Inexhaustible supply of this stone. Used for street-kerbing and rough paving.

27. Chinkford.—Flagstone, rubbed.

28. Chinkford.—Natural face.

29. Chinkford.—Rubbed.

30. Chinkford.—Flagstone, natural face.

[Note.—Chinkford is largely used for mantelpieces, shelving, and other purposes, being easily wrought, and yet tough and durable.]

31. Willunga.—Flagstone, rubbed face.

32. Willunga.—Natural face.

33. Willunga.—Rubbed face.

34. Willunga.—Natural face.

[Note.—This stone has been much used in the paving of the footpaths of the city, verandah and kitchen floors, &c. Roofing-slates are also obtainable from the same quarries. A considerable trade has been established in this slate with the other colonies; but for flagging purposes, owing to its close laminated nature, it is becoming disused, the Mintaro flagstone taking its place.]

35. Mintaro.—Rubbed face.

36. Mintaro.—Natural face.

37. Mintaro.—Rubbed face.

38. Mintaro.—Natural face.

[Note.—Mintaro is principally used for paving, street-flagging, &c., and can be had in any quantity, and of immense size.]

5. **COMMISSIONERS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—Collection of South Australian minerals, prepared for the Commission by T. C. Cloud, Esq., A.R.S.M., F.C.S., F.I.C.

Graphite (Plumbago).

1. Graphite—Port Lincoln: Government Geologist.

Lignite.

2. Impure lignite—Pedigna, near Fowler's Bay: Government Geologist.

Barite (Barytes—Heavy Spar).

3. Massive barite—Great Gladstone Mine: J. B. Austin.

Gypsum.

4. Fibrous gypsum—Stuart's Range, Central Australia: J. Warren.

5. Gypsum—South Australia: J. B. Austin.

6. Crystals of gypsum, from the mud forming the shores of salt lakes—South Australia: Adelaide Museum.

7. Gypsum—Nonning, Gawler Ranges: Government Geologist.

8. Crystals of gypsum, from the mud forming shores of salt lake, Yorke's Peninsula: Adelaide Museum.

9. Gypsum—Wirrealpa Run, Central Australia: J. B. Austin.

10. Gypsum—Kanyaka: J. B. Austin.

Calcite.

11. Calcite—Mount Coffin: J. B. Austin.

12. Calcite, associated with copper ore—Yudanamutana Mine: V. Lawrance.

13. Calcareous stalactite—Curramulka: Government Geologist.

14. Calcareous tufa—Angaston Creek: Adelaide Museum.

15. Calcite—South Australia: Adelaide Museum.

16. Short prismatic crystals of calcite, exhibiting terminal planes of the prism, coated with pyrite—Walleroo Mine:—H. E. Hancock.

16A. Ferro-calcite—Wheal Nitschke: Adelaide Museum.

Aragonite.

17. Aragonite, in chalcocite—Walleroo Mine: J. B. Austin.

Dolomite.

18. Pseudo-morphous dolomite—Lake Eyre, Central Australia: J. Warren.

Quartz.

19. Quartz crystal, enclosing chlorite—Mount Lofty: V. Lawrance.

20. Large quartz crystal, containing three cavities partially filled with liquid—near Clare: C. W. Colman.

21. Quartz—Walleroo Mine: Adelaide Museum.

22. Quartz crystal—Emu Flat, near Clare: J. B. Austin.

23. Quartz crystal—Emu Flat, near Clare: J. B. Austin.

24. Quartz, with chalcopyrite—Yednalue: J. B. Austin.

25. Quartz crystal—Coonattoo: W. T. Bednall.

26. Quartz and chalcopyrite—Yednalue: J. B. Austin.

27. Quartz crystal—South Australia: Adelaide Museum.

28. Silicious stalactite—North Para, near Gawler: Adelaide Museum.

Chalcedony.

29. Silicified wood—Gawler: J. B. Austin.

30. Silicified wood—Gawler: J. B. Austin.

31. Chalcedony—South Australia: J. Phillips.

32. Flint, from the limestone rocks at Eucla: Government Geologist.

33. Silicified wood—South Australia: J. Warren.

Agate.

34. Agate—Stuart's Creek, Central Australia: Adelaide Museum.

35. Polished agate—Northern Territory: Adelaide Museum.

Jasper.

36. Jasper—Stuart's Range, Central Australia: J. Warren.

Opal.

37. Common opal—Mount Crawford: J. Warren.

38. Common opal—Mount Crawford: J. Warren.

39. Honey opal—Angaston: Adelaide Museum.

40. Opal—Angaston: Adelaide Museum.

41. Opal—Angaston: Adelaide Museum.

Pyroxene (Augite).

42. Pyroxene, var. smaragdite—Parliamentary Mine, Woodside: Government Geologist.

Amphibole (Hornblende).

43. Amphibole—Mount Crawford: J. Warren.

Beryl.

44. Beryl—Mount Crawford: J. Warren.

45. Beryl, in quartz—Mount Crawford: J. Warren.

46. Beryl—Mount Crawford (said to be the first specimen of this mineral found in South Australia): J. Warren.

47. Several specimens of beryl—Mount Crawford: J. Warren.

48. Large beryl—Mount Crawford: R. Snelgrove.

49. Beryl—South Australia: Adelaide Museum.

50. Beryl, in quartz—South Australia: Adelaide Museum.

Chrysolite.

51. Chrysolite, var. Olivine—Mount Gambier: Government Geologist.

52. Chrysolite, var. Olivine—Mount Gambier: Government Geologist.

Garnet.

53. Garnet—Mount Babbage: Government Geologist.

54. Garnets in white talc—Kamantoo: Adelaide Museum.

Muscovite (Common Mica).

55. Muscovite—South Australia: J. Warren.

Margarite.

56. Margarite—Woodside: Government Geologist.

Orthoclase common (Feldspar).

57. Portion of crystal of orthoclase—Angaston: W. T. Bednall.

58. Large crystal of orthoclase—Angaston: J. Phillips.

59. Portion of a large crystal of orthoclase—Angaston: Adelaide Museum.

Talc.

60. Talc—Mount Crawford: J. Warren.

61. Talc — Barossa Ranges: Adelaide Museum.

Serpentine.

62. Serpentine — Mount Crawford: J. Warren.

Kaolinite.

63. Kaolinite—Teatree Gully: Government Geologist.

Rutile.

64. Rutile—Mount Crawford: J. Warren.

65. Rutile—Oonatra Water: Government Geologist.

Cassiterite (Oxide of Tin).

66. Stream tin—Snadden's Creek, Northern Territory: Adelaide Museum.

67. Stream tin—Mount Wells, Northern Territory: Adelaide Museum.

68. Stream tin—Mount Wells, Northern Territory: Adelaide Museum.

69. Stream tin—Bamboo Creek, Northern Territory: Adelaide Museum.

70. Cassiterite — Mount Wells, Northern Territory: Government Geologist.

71. Cassiterite — Mount Wells, Northern Territory: Adelaide Museum.

72. Stream tin—Northern Territory: Government Geologist.

Molybdenite.

73. Molybdenite—Yelta Mine, Yorke's Peninsula: V. Lawrance.

74. Molybdenite—South Australia: J. B. Austin.

75. Molybdenite, with chalcopyrite—Yelta Mine, Yorke's Peninsula: R. Stuckey.

Bismuthinite (Sulphide of Bismuth).

76. Auriferous bismuthinite — Balhannah Mine: Adelaide Museum.

77. Bismuthinite — Balhannah Mine: J. Phillips.

78. Bismuthinite — Balhannah Mine: J. Phillips.

79. Bismuthinite — Balhannah Mine: R. Stuckey.

80. Bismuthinite, with pistomesite—Balhannah Mine: J. Phillips.

81. Bismuthinite — Balhannah Mine: J. Phillips.

82. Bismuthinite — Balhannah Mine: J. Phillips.

Bismutite (Carbonate of Bismuth).

83. Bismutite — Balhannah Mine: J. Phillips.

Hematite.

84. Block of hematite, broken into three pieces, illustrating the mode of occurrence of the so-called kidney iron ore; contains about 68 per cent. iron—South Australia: Francis H. Clark & Son.

85. Micaceous hematite, containing about 65 per cent. iron—Angaston: Francis H. Clark & Son.

86. Micaceous hematite, containing about

60 per cent. iron—Angaston: Francis H. Clark & Son.

87. Micaceous hematite—Mount Jagged: Francis H. Clark & Son.

88. Hematite—Pewsey Vale: Francis H. Clark & Son.

89. Hematite—Bugle Ranges: Francis H. Clark & Son.

90. Hematite—near Port Lincoln: Francis H. Clark & Son.

91. Micaceous hematite — Pewsey Vale: Francis H. Clark & Son.

92. Pseudomorphous crystal of hematite—Lake Eyre, Central Australia: J. Warren.

93. Ochreous hematite, used by the natives of the interior for anointing their bodies—Parachilna: V. Lawrance.

94. Hematite, sub-species martite, in the form of octahedral crystals imbedded in micaceous hematite—Carey's Gully, Mount Lofty: Francis H. Clark & Son.

Limonite (Brown Hematite).

95. Limonite—near Kanmantoo: Francis H. Clark & Son.

96. Limonite—Sixth Creek: Francis H. Clark & Son.

97. Limonite—Hindmarsh Valley: Francis H. Clark & Son.

98. Limonite, containing 53.7 per cent. iron, 1.20 per cent. phosphoric acid, and 0.42 per cent. sulphuric acid—Hindmarsh Valley: Francis H. Clark & Son.

99. Limonite—South Australia: J. Warren.

100. Limonite — Munjibbie: Adelaide Museum.

101. Limonite—Nuccaleena Mine: J. B. Austin.

102. Cubical crystals of limonite, pseudomorphs after pyrite—Mount Margaret: Adelaide Museum.

103. Cubical crystals of limonite, pseudomorphs after pyrite—Blinman: Adelaide Museum.

104. Limonite—near Mount Coffin: Government Geologist.

Iron manufactured in South Australia from some of the foregoing iron ores.

105. Bar iron worked up: Francis H. Clark & Son.

106. Specimen of bar iron twisted cold, made by the direct process in crucible: Francis H. Clark & Son.

107. Six specimens of iron, made by the direct process, in crucible: Francis H. Clark & Son.

Siderite.

108. Siderite—near Blinman: Government Geologist.

Pistomesite.

109. Pistomesite—Balhannah Mine: Adelaide Museum.

Pyrite (Iron Pyrites).

110. Pyrite—Yelta Mine, Yorke's Peninsula: V. Lawrance.

111. Crystals of pyrite, in clay slate—Bundaleer: Adelaide Museum.

112. Pyrite—Echunga Gold Mine: Government Geologist.

113. Pyrite—Queen Gold Mine, Echunga: Government Geologist.

114. Pyrite—Talisker Mine: Adelaide Museum.

Oxide of Manganese.

115. Dendritic markings of oxide of manganese on clay slate—Bundaleer Range: Adelaide Museum.

116. Pyrolusite—Tintarra: Government Geologist.

117. Oxide of manganese—Gordon, near Quorn: G. Prout.

118. Oxide of manganese—Gordon, near Quorn: G. Prout.

119. Oxide of manganese—Gordon, near Quorn: G. Prout.

120. Wad. var. asbolite—Wooltana: Government Geologist.

Sphalerite (Zinc Blende).

121. Sphalerite—South Australia: Adelaide Museum.

122. Ore, chiefly composed of sphalerite, and containing silver—Aclare Mine: F. C. Singleton.

123. Ore, composed of sphalerite and antimonial lead ore, containing silver—Aclare Mine: F. C. Singleton.

Cerussite (Carbonate of Lead).

124. Cerussite in galenite—Avondale Mine, near Farina: Government Geologist.

Wulfenite (Molybdate of Lead).

125. Wulfenite—Avondale Mine, near Farina: Government Geologist.

Galenite (Galena).

126. Galenite—Coromandel Valley: V. Lawrance.

127. Galenite—Talisker Mine: J. B. Austin.

128. Galenite—Near Normanville: J. B. Austin.

129. Galenite—Near Normanville: J. B. Austin.

130. Galenite—Talisker Mine: J. B. Austin.

131. Galenite—Avondale Mine, near Farina: Government Geologist.

[Note.—The proportion of silver in the galena from different parts of the colony varies considerably; existing in some cases only to the extent of a few grains per ton of ore, while some samples from the Talisker Mine have yielded 90ozs. to the ton.]

Antimonial Lead Ore.

132. Antimonial lead ore, containing 224ozs. of silver to the ton—Aclare Mine: F. C. Singleton.

133. Ore, composed chiefly of antimonial lead ore with sphalerite, containing silver—Aclare Mine: F. C. Singleton.

Ullmannite.

134. Ullmannite with ankerite—Gill's Bluff: Government Geologist.

Native Copper.

135. Native copper—Moonta Mine: R. Stuckey.

136. Native copper—South Australia: J. B. Austin.

137. Native copper—Yorke's Peninsula: Adelaide Museum.

138. Large specimen of native copper—Moonta Mine: Proprietors Moonta Mine, Limited.

Cuprite (Red Oxide of Copper).

139. Cuprite, with native copper—Burra Burra Mine: J. B. Austin.

140. Massive cuprite, with native copper, and crystallized malachite—South Australia: J. B. Austin.

141. Cuprite—Kurilla Mine: Adelaide Museum.

142. Cuprite—Moonta Mines: R. Stuckey.

143. Earthy cuprite (tile ore)—Burra Burra Mine: J. B. Austin.

144. Cuprite, with native copper—Burra Burra Mine: J. B. Austin.

145. Cuprite on native copper—Moonta Mine: R. Stuckey.

146. Cubical crystals of cuprite—South Australia: J. B. Austin.

147. Cubical crystals of cuprite, with crystalline malachite—South Australia: J. B. Austin.

148. Crystals of cuprite—Moonta Mine: H. R. Hancock.

149. Crystallized cuprite—Moonta Mine: H. R. Hancock.

150. Crystallized cuprite—Moonta Mine: H. R. Hancock.

Covellite.

151. Covellite, coating chalcopyrite—South Australia: Adelaide Museum.

Bornite (Purple Copper Ore).

152. Bornite and quartz—Lady Alice Mine: J. B. Austin.

153. Bornite, with chalcopyrite—Moonta Mine: Adelaide Museum.

154. Bornite, with chalcopyrite—Moonta Mine: Adelaide Museum.

Chalcopyrite (Copper Pyrites.)

155. Crystallized chalcopyrite, with quartz—Walleroo Mine: W. T. Bednall.

156. Chalcopyrite, with crystals of pyrite, near Montacute Mine: J. B. Austin.

157. Chalcopyrite—Moonta Mine: Adelaide Museum.

158. Chalcopyrite, var., Peacock Ore—Moonta Mine: Adelaide Museum.

159. Chalcopyrite—Moonta Mine: Adelaide Museum.

160. Crystallized chalcopyrite, with quartz—Walleroo Mine: Adelaide Museum.

Azurite (Blue Carbonate of Copper).

161. Azurite—Burra Burra Mine: J. B. Austin.
162. Azurite, with malachite—Burra Burra Mine: J. B. Austin.
163. Nodule of azurite, broken in two—Burra Burra Mine: J. B. Austin.
164. Azurite, with malachite—Kurilla Mine: Adelaide Museum.
165. Azurite—near Franklin Harbor: Adelaide Museum.
166. Nodules of massive azurite, coated and cemented together by silicious matter: the latter has been partly removed—Burra Burra Mine: Adelaide Museum.
167. Azurite on chrysocolla—Burra Burra Mine: J. B. Austin.
168. Azurite and malachite—Burra Burra Mine: J. B. Austin.
169. Azurite and malachite—Burra Burra Mine: J. B. Austin.
170. Nodular azurite—Burra Burra Mine: Adelaide Museum.
171. Broken nodule of azurite—Burra Burra Mine: Adelaide Museum.
172. Azurite on chrysocolla—South Australia: J. Phillips.
173. Massive azurite with malachite—Kapunda Mine: J. B. Austin.
174. Azurite—Burra Burra Mine: Adelaide Museum.
175. Azurite—South Australia: Adelaide Museum.

Malachite (Green Carbonate of Copper).

176. Malachite—Burra Burra Mine: Adelaide Museum.
177. Malachite—Burra Burra Mine: Adelaide Museum.
178. Malachite—Burra Burra Mine: Adelaide Museum.
179. Malachite—Burra Burra Mine: Adelaide Museum.
180. Crystallized malachite on cellular limonite—New Cornwall Mine: J. B. Austin.
181. Malachite—Burra Burra Mine: J. B. Austin.
182. Massive malachite, with azurite—Burra Burra Mine: J. B. Austin.
183. Malachite, slightly coated with chrysocolla—Burra Burra Mine: J. B. Austin.
184. Crystalline malachite in ferruginous opal. Yudanamutana Mine: J. B. Austin.
185. Malachite—Burra Burra Mine: Adelaide Museum.
186. Malachite—Burra Burra Mine: Adelaide Museum.
187. Specimen of malachite, illustrating stalactitic mode of formation—Burra Burra Mine: Adelaide Museum.
188. Malachite—Burra Burra Mine: Adelaide Museum.
189. Malachite—Burra Burra Mine: Adelaide Museum.
190. Malachite—Burra Burra Mine: Adelaide Museum.

191. Malachite—Burra Burra Mine: Adelaide Museum.
192. Crystalline malachite—Burra Burra Mine: J. B. Austin.
193. Crystalline malachite, slightly coated with limonite—South Australia: J. B. Austin.
194. Crystalline malachite—South Australia: J. B. Austin.

Chrysocolla (Hydrous Silicate of Copper).

195. Chrysocolla, with crystallized malachite and azurite—Burra Burra Mine: J. B. Austin.
196. Chrysocolla—Burra Burra Mine: J. Phillips.

Atacamite (Hydrous Oxide of Copper).

197. Atacamite—New Cornwall Mine: J. B. Austin.
198. Atacamite—South Australia: Adelaide Museum.
199. Atacamite—South Australia: Adelaide Museum.
200. Crystal of atacamite—New Cornwall Mine: Adelaide Museum.
201. Atacamite—New Cornwall Mine: J. Phillips.
202. Broken crystal of atacamite—New Cornwall Mine: J. B. Austin.
203. Atacamite—New Cornwall Mine: J. B. Austin.

Gold.

204. Native gold, in quartzose conglomerate—Barossa: Adelaide Museum.
205. Native gold, in quartzose conglomerate—Barossa: Adelaide Museum.
206. Native gold, in quartzose conglomerate—Barossa: Adelaide Museum.
207. Native gold, in conglomerate—Barossa: Adelaide Museum.
208. Native gold, in conglomerate—Barossa: Adelaide Museum.
209. Auriferous quartz—German Reef: Adelaide Museum.
210. Filamentous gold, on soft ferruginous sandstone: Adelaide Museum.
211. Rolled quartz pebble, with native gold—Onkaparinga: Adelaide Museum.
212. Quartz, cemented with brown iron ore and containing native gold—Stirling Reef, Echunga: Adelaide Museum.
213. Quartz, cemented with brown iron ore and containing native gold—Stirling Reef, Echunga: Adelaide Museum.
214. Native gold, in soft brown iron ore—Victoria Mine: Adelaide Museum.
215. Native gold, in soft brown iron ore—Victoria Mine: Adelaide Museum.
216. Native gold, in soft brown iron ore—Victoria Mine: Adelaide Museum.
217. Native gold, in silicious brown iron ore—Victoria Mine: Adelaide Museum.
218. Auriferous quartz, surface stone—Mount Pleasant: Adelaide Museum.
219. Auriferous brown iron ore, from surface—Waukaringa: Adelaide Museum.

220. Native gold, in bismuthinite—Balhannah Mine: Adelaide Museum.

221. Native gold, in silicious brown iron ore, with azurite and malachite—Balhannah Mine:

222. Gold, in ferruginous quartz—Balhannah Mine: Adelaide Museum.

223. Auriferous quartz—Lady Alice Mine: Adelaide Museum.

224. Native gold, with bornite and quartz—Lady Alice Mine: Adelaide Museum.

225. Native gold, with bornite and quartz—Lady Alice Mine: Adelaide Museum.

226. Surface stone, composed of gold in ferruginous quartz—South Australia: Adelaide Museum.

227. Auriferous quartz—Union Reef, Northern Territory: Adelaide Museum.

228. Auriferous quartz—Union Reef, Northern Territory: Adelaide Museum.

229. Gold, in ferruginous quartz—Westcott's Reef, Northern Territory: Adelaide Museum.

230. Auriferous quartz—Westcott's Reef, Northern Territory: Adelaide Museum.

231. Auriferous quartz—Sandy Creek, Northern Territory: Adelaide Museum.

232. Gold, in greenstone and quartz—Bismarck Reef, Northern Territory: Adelaide Museum.

233. Ferruginous quartz containing gold—Princess Louise Reef, Northern Territory: Adelaide Museum.

234. Auriferous quartz—Northern Territory Reef, Northern Territory: Adelaide Museum.

235. Auriferous quartz—Northern Territory: Adelaide Museum.

236. Auriferous quartz—Northern Territory: Adelaide Museum.

237. Auriferous quartz—Northern Territory: Adelaide Museum.

233. Auriferous quartz—Northern Territory: Adelaide Museum.

239. Auriferous quartz—Northern Territory: Adelaide Museum.

240. Auriferous quartz—Northern Territory: Adelaide Museum.

241. Gold in quartz, with white clay—Northern Territory: Adelaide Museum.

242. Auriferous quartz—Northern Territory: Adelaide Museum.

243. Auriferous quartz—Hongkong Claim, Northern Territory: Adelaide Museum.

244. Specimens from the Extended Union Claim, Northern Territory, from below water level: Adelaide Museum.

245. Auriferous quartz—New Era Mine, Spring Hill, Northern Territory: Adelaide Museum.

246. Auriferous quartz—Union Reef, Northern Territory: Adelaide Museum.

247. Nugget, weighing 15ozs. 16dwts.—Watts Gully, Gumeracha: South Australian Commission.

248. Nugget, weighing 3ozs. 9dwts. 18grs.—Watts Gully, Gumeracha: South Australian Commission.

249. Specimens of reef gold—Woodside: A. Mitchell.

250. Alluvial gold—Watts Gully, Gumeracha—South Australian Commission.

251. Auriferous quartz—Para Wirra: South Australian Commission.

252. Auriferous ferruginous quartz—Cing Que's Reef, Margaret River Northern Territory: Adelaide Museum.

253. Native gold, in rotten ferruginous quartz—Margaret Claim, Yam Creek, Northern Territory: Adelaide Museum.

254. Native gold, in rotten ferruginous quartz—Margaret Claim, Yam Creek, Northern Territory: Adelaide Museum.

255. Auriferous quartz, with pyrite—Margaret Claim, Yam Creek, Northern Territory: Adelaide Museum.

COPPER MINES OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The specimens comprised in the following collection are intended to illustrate the nature of the ores obtained from the various copper mines in the colony:—

[Burra Burra Mine, situated about 100 miles north of Adelaide.]

256. Copper ore, chiefly cuprite: W. West.

257. Ore composed chiefly of malachite: W. West.

258. Ore composed chiefly of malachite and azurite: W. West.

259. Cuprite and native copper: W. West.

260. Ore composed chiefly of ferruginous cuprite: W. West.

261. Ore composed of cuprite and malachite: W. West.

262. Nodular azurite: W. West.

263. Wad (oxide of manganese), with malachite: W. West.

264. Copper ore composed of malachite, with wad (oxide of manganese): W. West.

265. Bornite, intermixed with silicious mineral. This specimen represents the class of ore found under the carbonates of copper at the above mine: W. West.

[Balara Mine, situated about 100 miles east of Adelaide.]

266. Ore composed of chalcopyrite and crystallized malachite: D. W. Scott.

267. Ore composed of chalcopyrite and crystallized malachite: D. W. Scott.

268. Ore composed of chalcopyrite and malachite, with quartz: D. W. Scott.

269. Chalcopyrite, coated with crystallized malachite: D. W. Scott.

270. Ore composed chiefly of copper pyrites: J. B. Austin.

[Wallaroo Mine, Yorke's Peninsula.]

The specimens from this mine are arranged to illustrate the mode of occurrence of the various ores in depth; and at the same time to indicate the petrological character of the "country" or "bed rock" in which the lodes occur. After passing through the superposed recent limestone and clay beds, the "bed-rock," a talcose schist is met with, and it is in this formation that the copper lodes occur. It will

be observed, from examination of the specimens, that the character of this rock gradually changes in depth from a loose talcose schist into a compact silicious rock of considerable hardness. In reference to the ores, it may be noted that near the surface they are generally of the oxidised class, and that they pass gradually into copper pyrites as greater depths are attained. The specimens are arranged in three series: on one side the "bed-rock"; on the other the minerals found in the lode with the ore, or "vein-stuff"; and in the centre are the specimens of ore.

271. Soil, average thickness about one foot.

272. Concretionary limestone, average thickness about 18 in.

273. Red clay, average thickness about 4 ft.

274. Compact limestone, average thickness about 18 in.

275. Top of "bed-rock," talcose schist, in a very friable condition.

276. Cap of lode.

277. Rock from a depth of five fathoms.

278. Ore from a depth of five fathoms; consists chiefly of atacamite, partially converted into green carbonate of copper, together with a little red oxide; contains about 45 per cent. copper.

279. Atacamite: J. B. Austin.

280. Vein-stuff, from a depth of ten fathoms.

281. Rock, from a depth of ten fathoms.

282. Ore, from a depth of ten fathoms. This specimen is chiefly composed of ferruginous red oxide of copper, with some finely intermixed silica; contains about 30 per cent. copper.

283. Ore, from a depth of ten fathoms, composed chiefly of grey sulphide of copper; contains about 30 per cent. copper.

284. Vein-stuff, from a depth of ten fathoms.

285. Ore, from a depth of sixteen fathoms, composed chiefly of grey sulphide of copper; contains about 75 per cent. copper.

285a. Native copper; contains about 88 per cent. pure copper.

286. Ore, consisting chiefly of red oxide, with intermingled native copper; contains about 60 per cent. copper.

287. Ore, consisting chiefly of red oxide, with intermingled native copper; contains about 63 per cent. copper.

288. Native copper; J. B. Austin.

289. Rock, from a depth of twenty fathoms.

290. Ore, from a depth of twenty fathoms, copper glance (grey sulphide of copper); contains about 77 per cent. copper.

291. Ore, from a depth of twenty fathoms; yellow copper ore, chiefly composed of copper pyrites; contains about 20 per cent. copper. At the Wallaroo Mines this class of ore always contains iron pyrites in combination with the copper pyrites.

292. Vein-stuff, from a depth of twenty fathoms.

293. Rock, from a depth of thirty fathoms.

294. Ore, from a depth of thirty fathoms; contains about 20 per cent. copper.

295. Vein-stuff, from a depth of thirty fathoms.

295a. Rock, from a depth of forty fathoms.

296. Ore, from a depth of forty fathoms; contains about 16 per cent. copper.

297. Ore, from a depth of forty fathoms; yellow copper ore with quartz; contains about 14 per cent. copper.

298. Vein-stuff from a depth of forty fathoms.

299. Rock, from a depth of fifty fathoms.

300. Ore, from a depth of fifty fathoms; contains about 15 per cent. copper.

301. Ore, from a depth of fifty fathoms; contains about 16 per cent. copper.

302. Vein-stuff, from a depth of fifty fathoms.

303. Rock, from a depth of sixty fathoms.

304. Ore, from a depth of sixty fathoms; contains about 22 per cent. copper.

305. Ore, from a depth of sixty fathoms; contains about 20 per cent. copper.

306. Vein-stuff, from a depth of sixty fathoms.

307. Rock, from a depth of seventy fathoms.

308. Ore, from a depth of seventy fathoms; yellow copper ore, with quartz; contains about 16 per cent. copper.

309. Vein-stuff, from a depth of seventy fathoms.

310. Rock, from a depth of eighty fathoms.

311. Ore, from a depth of eighty fathoms; contains about 15 per cent. copper.

312. Ore, from a depth of eighty fathoms; contains about 17 per cent. copper.

313. Vein-stuff, from a depth of eighty fathoms.

314. Rock, from a depth of ninety fathoms.

315. Ore, from a depth of ninety fathoms; contains about 14 per cent. copper.

316. Vein-stuff, from a depth of ninety fathoms.

317. Rock from a depth of one hundred fathoms.

318. Ore, from a depth of one hundred fathoms; contains about 17 per cent. copper.

319. Ore, from a depth of one hundred fathoms; contains about 24 per cent. copper.

320. Vein-stuff, from a depth of one hundred fathoms.

321. Rock, from a depth of one hundred and ten fathoms.

322. Ore, from a depth of one hundred and ten fathoms; contains about 18 per cent. copper.

323. Ore, from a depth of one hundred and ten fathoms; contains about 14 per cent. copper.

324. Vein-stuff, from a depth of one hundred and ten fathoms.

325. Rock, from a depth of one hundred and twenty fathoms.

326. Ore, from a depth of one hundred and twenty fathoms; yellow copper ore, with quartz; contains about 15 per cent. copper.

327. Ore, from a depth of one hundred and twenty fathoms; yellow copper ore, with quartz, &c.; contains about 10 per cent. copper.

328. Vein-stuff, from a depth of one hundred and twenty fathoms.

329. Zinc-blende, with calcite (carbonate of lime), from a depth of one hundred and twenty-five fathoms.

330. Zinc-blende, with yellow copper ore and calcite, from a depth of one hundred and twenty-five fathoms. This mineral, viz., zinc-blende, is of very rare occurrence at this mine.

331. Rock, from a depth of one hundred and thirty fathoms.

332. Ore, from a depth of one hundred and thirty fathoms; contains about 12 per cent. copper.

333. Vein-stuff, from a depth of one hundred and thirty fathoms.

334. Rock, from a depth of one hundred and forty fathoms.

335. Ore from a depth of one hundred and forty fathoms; contains about 17 per cent. copper.

336. Vein-stuff from a depth of one hundred and forty fathoms.

337. Rock, from a depth of one hundred and fifty fathoms.

338. Ore from a depth of one hundred and fifty fathoms; contains about 12 per cent. copper.

339. Ore from a depth of one hundred and fifty fathoms; yellow copper ore with intermixed black talc; contains about 10 per cent. copper.

340. Vein-stuff from a depth of one hundred and fifty fathoms.

341. Iron pyrites (mundic) found in various parts of the mines.

342. Partially decomposed iron pyrites from upper part of a lode.

343. Galena, with a little yellow copper ore.

344. Galena (sulphide of lead).

345. Galena, with a little yellow copper ore. A small vein of this mineral runs parallel with one of the copper lodes.

This mine is now down to one hundred and ninety-two fathoms, but the character of the ore, country, &c., does not materially differ from that exhibited at one hundred and fifty fathoms. With a few exceptions, the above-mentioned specimens are contributed by the manager, H. R. Hancock, Esq., on behalf of the proprietors of the Wallaroo Mines.

[Moonta Mine, situated about twelve miles south of the Wallaroo Mine.]

The character of the ore deposits is very similar to that of the Wallaroo. The chief points of difference are that the country is here a very hard and compact feldspathic rock, and that the ores are richer in copper, the grey sulphide and purple copper ore occurring in larger quantities than at the Wallaroo end of the district.

346. Soil, average thickness about 8in.

347. Concretionary limestone, average thickness about 2—3ft.

348. Compact limestone, average thickness about 2ft.

349. Concretionary limestone, average thickness about 18in.

350. Red clay, average thickness about 3ft.

351. Limestone rock, locally called "conglomerate," average thickness about 9in.

352. Bed-rock.

353. Gossan—orey matter very much decomposed, from the top of the lode.

354. Ore from a depth of six fathoms, composed of atacamite, with a little red oxide; contains about 40 per cent. copper.

355. Ore, chiefly composed of grey sulphide of copper with native copper, from a depth of ten fathoms; contains about 80 per cent. copper.

356. Native copper; contains about 90 per cent. copper.

357. Vein-stuff, from a depth of ten fathoms.

358. Black sulphide of copper.

359. Black sulphide of copper.

360. Copper glance (grey sulphide of copper), from a depth of fifteen fathoms; contains about 70 per cent. copper.

361. Bornite (purple copper ore), from a depth of fifty-five fathoms; contains about 50 per cent. of copper.

362. Ore, from a depth of seventy-five fathoms, copper pyrites with bornite; contains about 34 per cent. copper.

363. Vein-stuff, associated with bornite.

364. Vein-stuff, quartz with bornite.

365. Ore, close-grained, massive chalcopyrite, from a depth of ninety fathoms; contains about 32 per cent. copper.

366. Ore, massive chalcopyrite, from a depth of ninety fathoms; contains about 32 per cent. copper.

367. Massive chalcopyrite, var. peacock ore, found associated with the ordinary yellow ore; contains about 32 per cent. copper.

368. Massive chalcopyrite, associated with quartz, from a depth of one hundred and forty-five fathoms.

369. Chalcopyrite, var. peacock ore, associated with quartz.

370. Vein-stuff, from a depth of one hundred and sixty fathoms.

371. Vein-stuff, composed of feldspathic rock, quartz, and yellow ore.

372. Vein-stuff, from a depth of one hundred and eighty fathoms.

373. Vein-stuff, from a depth of one hundred and ninety fathoms, composed of feldspathic rock and yellow ore.

Note.—This mine is now worked down to a depth of 240 fathoms, but there is no material change in the character of the lode, &c., from that which is indicated above. The above-named specimens are contributed by the manager, H. R. Hancock, Esq., on behalf of the Moonta Mines Proprietors, Limited.

[Various Northern Mines, i.e., mines situated in the country north and north-east of Port Augusta.]

374. Copper ore, composed of red oxide and silicate of copper—Mount Coffin: D. W. Scott.

375. Ore, composed of red oxide, with intermixed malachite—Mount Coffin: D. W. Scott.

376. Ore, composed chiefly of copper glance—Mount Coffin: D. W. Scott.

377. Blue and green carbonates of copper, with earthy red oxide—Yudanamutana Mine: J. B. Austin.

378. Ferruginous red oxide of copper, with malachite—Yudanamutana Mine: J. B. Austin.

379. Massive cuprite, with a little atacamite—Blinman Mine: J. B. Austin.

380. Massive ferruginous cuprite, with intermixed chalcopyrite, &c.—Near Blinman Mine: J. B. Austin.

381. Chrysocolla, on black oxide of copper—Nuccaleena Mine: J. B. Austin.

382. Massive cuprite, partly coated with malachite—Nuccaleena Mine: J. B. Austin.

383. Ore, composed of cuprite and atacamite—From near Wootana: Government Geologist.

384. Ore, composed chiefly of copper glance with malachite—From near Wootana: Adelaide Museum.

385. Ore, composed chiefly of earthy red oxide—Copperfield Creek, Northern Territory: Adelaide Museum.

6. **DAVENPORT, SIR SAMUEL, Beaumont.**—Iron ore.

7. **GOVERNMENT RESIDENT (Hon. J. L. PARSONS), Palmerston, Northern Territory.**—Specimens of copper ore, from Daly River Mine.

8. **HORN, T. S., Adelaide.**—Silver ore, from Eureka Mine, Woodside; taken from 100ft. level. Assays $5\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. and $8\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. of gold, and 15ozs. silver to the ton of 20cwt.

9. **JANSEN, OLAF, Palmerston.**—Quartz specimens, from various claims, at Yam Creek.

10. **KAPUNDA MARBLE AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.**—

(1) Two blocks of light-gray marble, from Company's quarries, at Kapunda.
(2) One pillar of black marble.

11. **KEMPSON, HENRY, Teatree Gully, near Adelaide.**—Kaolin.

12. **MARTIN, T., Slate Quarries, Willunga.**—Roofing slates and flagging.

13. **MOLINEUX, A., Adelaide.**—Kaolin.

14. **OLIVER, A., Port Victor.**—Two blocks of granite, forming pedestal.

15. **PROPRIETORS OF ELEANOR REEF, Pine Creek, Northern Territory.**—Sixty-five ozs. alluvial gold and auriferous specimens.

16. **SINGLETON, FRANCIS CORBET, Adelaide.**—Ore from Aclaire Silver Mine, situated 30 miles east of Adelaide, taken from depths varying from 60ft. to 113ft. This ore yields the following metals—gold, silver, nickel, lead, zinc, antimony, iron and sulphur; the yield of silver ranging from 302ozs. to 57ozs. to the ton, and of gold from 3ozs. to 13dwts. to the ton.

17. **STIRLING DISTRICT COUNCIL, Mount Lofty.**—Blocks of freestone.

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CLASS III.—COPPER.

1. **THE ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY, LIMITED, Port Adelaide.**—Refined copper.

2. **THE PROPRIETORS OF THE**

WALLAROO MINES, LIMITED, Adelaide.—Trophy of refined copper, made for the Exhibition, at the Company's smelting works, at Wallaroo, Yorke's Peninsula.

TENTH GROUP—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. **COMMISSIONERS FOR South Australia.**—(1) Bushman's hut, with furnishings, used in South Australia in pioneer settlement. (2) Grass trees, &c., for decoration of native scene.

ADDENDUM.

FIRST GROUP—WORKS OF ART.

CLASS II.—WATER COLORS AND DRAWINGS.

8. *ROWAN, MRS., London.*—Paintings of South Australian Flora; kindly lent by the exhibitor to South Australian Commission.

CLASS V.—ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS AND MODELS.

4. *MURRAY, A. J., Morialta Chambers, Adelaide.*—Perspective View of Messrs. E. S. Wigg & Son's Stationery Establishment in Rundle-street.

FIFTH GROUP—RAW AND MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

CLASS II.—TANNING MATERIALS.

7. *BORROW & HAYCRAFT, Echunga.*—Tannin—An extract from the mimosa, known as the Wattle tree (*Acacia pycnantha*), prepared by a new process, by which the small trees are cut up by a chaffcutter, and after-

wards subjected to steaming and evaporating.

8. *PEACOCK, W., & SONS, Hindmarsh.*—Sheepskins tanned with Honeysuckle bark.

CLASS VII.—VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

4. *COMMISSIONERS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.*—Mullett's Fibre (*Lepidosperma*), suitable for paper manufacture.

SEVENTH GROUP—ALIMENTARY PRODUCTS.

CLASS I.—CEREALS, FARINACEOUS PRODUCTS, AND PRODUCTS DERIVED THEREFROM.

13. *WILLCOX, CHARLES, Waymouth-street, Adelaide.*—Sheaf Wheaten Hay and Wheaten Chaff, as used for feeding horses, &c.

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CLASS II.—FATTY SUBSTANCES USED AS FOOD, ETC.

5. *NORTH, BENJAMIN, Kensington.*—Olive Oil.

—:o:—

CLASS V.—WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, AND OTHER BEVERAGES.

25. *CHAMBERS & BLADES, Dragon Brewery, Adelaide.*—Stout.

26. *ROSS, HON. R. D., M.P., Highercombe.*—(1) Sparkling Cider, made in May, 1885; bottled in No-

vember, 1885. This sample, made from the fruit of one variety of apple, is the first sparkling cider made in Australasia. (2) Sparkling and Still Cider, made in May, 1885; bottled in October, 1885. Several varieties of apples were used.

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NINTH GROUP—MINING INDUSTRIES—MACHINERY AND PRODUCTS.

CLASS II.—COLLECTIONS AND SPECIMENS OF ROCKS, BUILDING STONES, MINERALS, ORES, ETC.

18. *COMMISSIONERS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.*—Tin from Northern Territory, smelted in Adelaide.

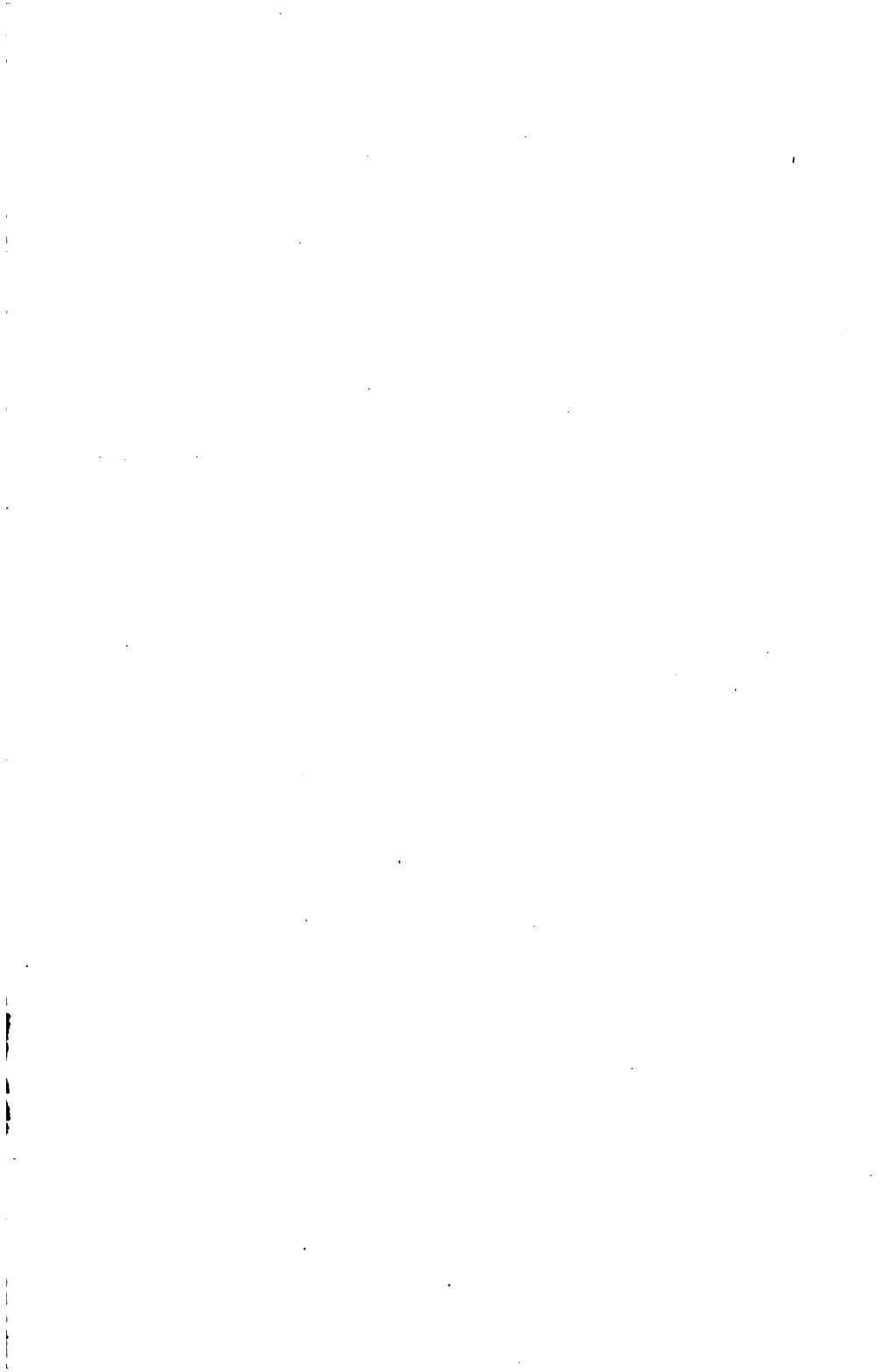
19. *JANSEN, OLAF, Eleanor Reefs, Pine Creek, Northern Territory.*—(1) Specimens containing 65ozs. of fine alluvial gold, taken from reef. (2) Quartz specimens.

20. *PARSONS, HON. J. L., GOVERNMENT RESIDENT, Palmerston, Northern Territory.*—(1) Specimens of copper ore from Daly River Mines. (2) Quartz specimens from various claims at Yam Creek.

TENTH GROUP—MISCELLANEOUS.

2. *SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COMPANY, North-terrace, Adelaide.*—Pictures, &c., illustrative of Adelaide in early years.





OFFICIAL CATALOGUE

OF

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